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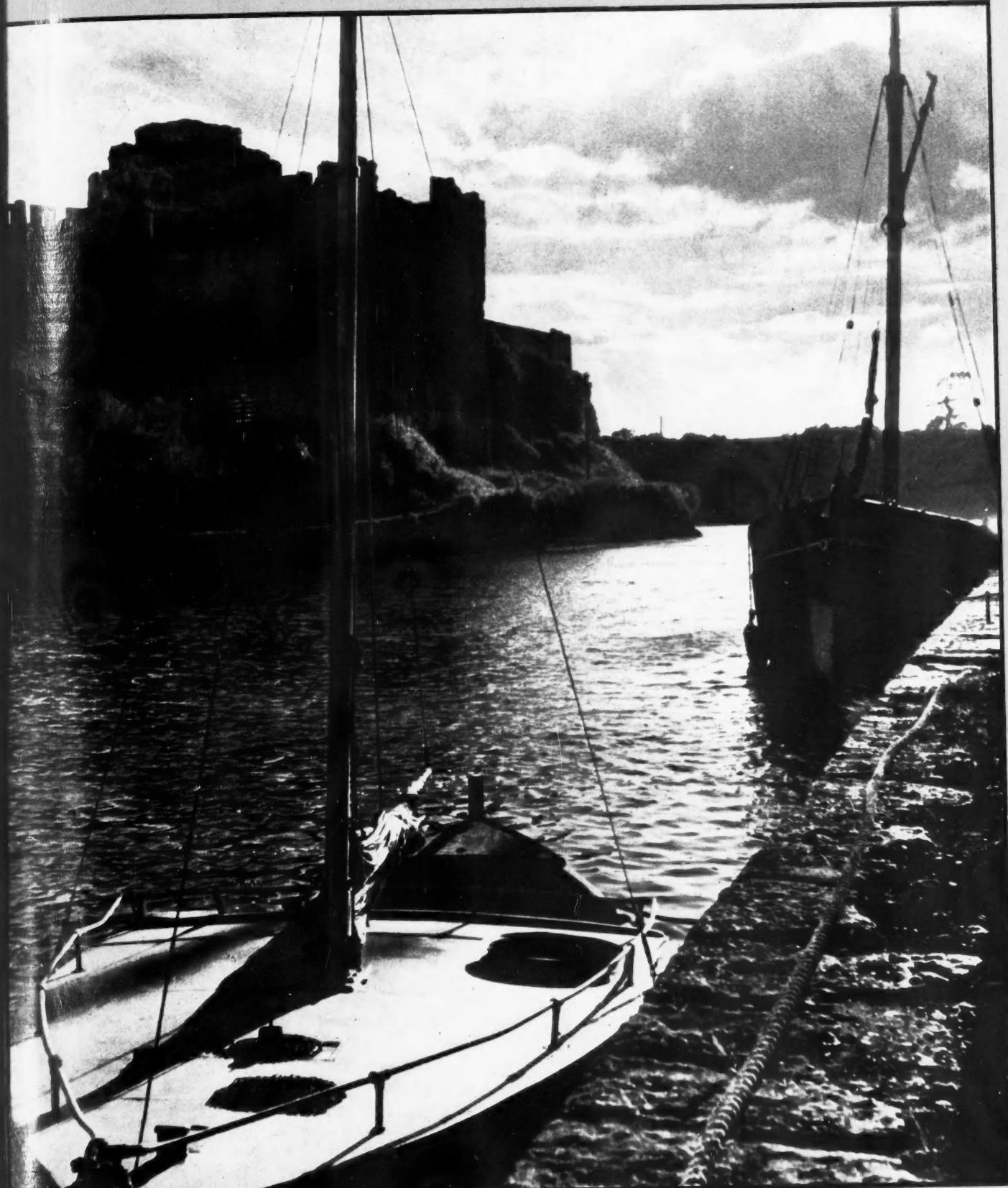
JUL 21 1943

COUNTRY LIFE

On sale Friday

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COUNTRY LIFE

VOL. XCIII. No. 2421.

JUNE 11, 1943

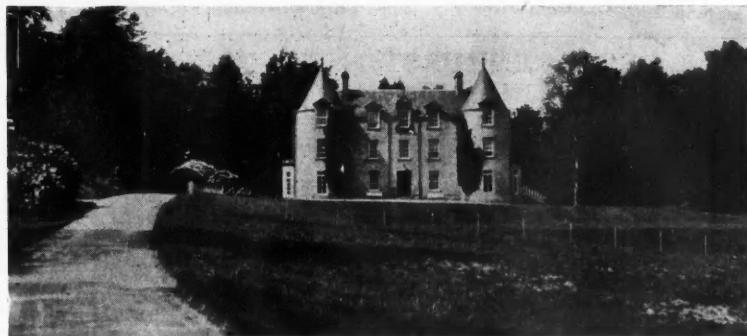
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About 112 ACRES

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on FRIDAY, JULY 2, at 2.30 p.m. (unless previously sold). Particulars 1/- each.

Solicitors: Messrs. J. R. Jacob & Pugsley, Abergavenny. Auctioneers: Messrs. RENNIE TAYLOR & TILL, Monmouth and Newport; Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY, 20, Hanover Square, W.1.

Mayfair 3771
(10 lines)

20, HANOVER SQUARE, LONDON, W.1.

Telegrams:
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JACKSON STOPS & STAFF

8, HANOVER ST., LONDON, W.1

CASTLE ST., CIRENCESTER (Tel. 334). AND AT NORTHAMPTON, LEEDS AND YEOVIL.

MAYFAIR 3316/7.

NORTH WILTSHIRE

Between Chippenham and Malmesbury.

A COMFORTABLE STONE-BUILT RESIDENCE

Pleasantly situated on outskirts of small village.

3 reception rooms, 6 bedrooms (3 with fitted basins), 2 bathrooms, etc., good domestic offices.

GARAGE AND STABLING.

PLEASANT GARDENS.

ORCHARD OF 3 ACRES

MAIN SERVICES. CENTRAL HEATING. TELEPHONE.

PRICE FREEHOLD £4,500

Particulars of: JACKSON STOPS, Land Agents, Cirencester (Tel. 334).

AN INTERESTING OLD TUDOR COTSWOLD RESIDENCE WITH TYPICAL FEATURES

IN A PLEASANT SMALL VILLAGE

Cirencester 6 miles. Kemble Junction 2 miles.

3 reception rooms, 3/5 bedrooms, bathroom, domestic offices, etc.

MAIN WATER. PARTIAL CENTRAL HEATING. TELEPHONE. GARAGE. GOOD GARDEN. SMALL PADDOCK.

IN ALL ABOUT

1 ACRE

PRICE FREEHOLD £4,000 (or Offers)

Particulars from the Sole Agents: JACKSON STOPS, Land Agents, Cirencester (Tel. 334).

BROCKENHURST, NEW FOREST

1 mile main line station. 2 hours London.

AN ATTRACTIVE MODERN FREEHOLD RESIDENCE

LOVELY AND CONVENIENT SITUATION.

IN PERFECT CONDITION AND READY FOR IMMEDIATE OCCUPATION.

All modern conveniences. Main services and central heating.

3 reception rooms, 9 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms.



3 excellent cottages. Stabling and garage for 3 cars.

LOVELY GARDENS WITH SWIMMING POOL AND PADDOCKS, IN ALL ABOUT

10½ ACRES

ASKING PRICE £16,000

BUT REASONABLE OFFERS CONSIDERED.

Strongly recommended by: JACKSON STOPS & STAFF, 8, Hanover Street, W.1. (Tel.: Mayfair 3316/7). (Folio 8726)

WANTED

SUSSEX, OR JUST INTO KENT

A RESIDENCE PREFERABLY OF QUEEN ANNE OR GEORGIAN CHARACTER

and containing: 4 reception, 9/10 bedrooms, 2/3 bathrooms; with, if possible

A HOME FARM OF UP TO 100 ACRES

IS REQUIRED BY A ONE-TIME SUSSEX LANDOWNER AS A PERMANENT HOME.

IMMEDIATE POSSESSION NOT ESSENTIAL.

Please reply stating price and if possible sending photographs to: Sir W.S., c/o JACKSON STOPS & STAFF, 8, Hanover Street, W.1.

URGENTLY WANTED TO PURCHASE

Within 45 miles of London and easy reach of a main line station.

HERTS, BUCKS OR BERKS PREFERRED

WOULD CONSIDER NORTH HANTS OR SUSSEX (Essex and Surrey barred).

A SMALL COUNTRY HOUSE

4-6 bedrooms, preferably 2 bathrooms. Main electricity and water. One-man gardens and a little grassland.

PRICE LIMIT £5,000

GOOD REPAIR AND VACANT POSSESSION, SEPTEMBER, 1943, ESSENTIAL

APPLICANT WILL INSPECT IMMEDIATELY.

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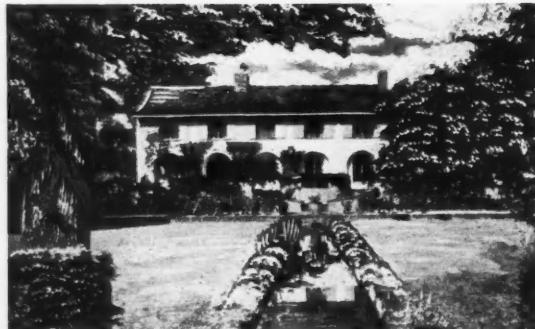
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(3 lines)

WINKWORTH & CO.

48, CURZON STREET, MAYFAIR, LONDON, W.1

HERTS—Favourite District

23 miles from London.



A UNIQUE AND ATTRACTIVE MODERN HOUSE IN AN OLD GARDEN.
9 or 10 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, 3 reception rooms. Basins in some bedrooms. Central heating. Main water and electricity. Garage for 2 cars. Beautiful grounds (well kept). Good kitchen garden. **4½ ACRES** in all. **FOR SALE OR TO BE LET FURNISHED.** Agents: WINKWORTH & CO., 48, Curzon St., Mayfair, London, W.1.

BERKS

Ascot and Windsor district. High ground. Magnificent views.



A WELL-FITTED MODERN HOUSE, on an old site with grand old cedar and other trees. 6 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 3 reception rooms, loggia. Main water, gas and electricity. Main drainage. Garage for 2 cars. Gardens of **3½ ACRES**, including kitchen garden. Personally inspected and recommended by the Agents: WINKWORTH & CO., 48, Curzon Street, London, W.1.

WEST SUSSEX

A RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY. In an attractive position and adjoining a large estate. The House contains: Lounge hall, drawing and dining rooms, loggia, 9 bed and dressing rooms, 3 bathrooms and excellent domestic offices, including staff sitting room. Main electricity. Central heating. Constant hot water. Garage for 2 or 3 cars. Stabling. Cottage. The Grounds are very attractively displayed, including a small area of woodland in its natural state, kitchen garden with greenhouse, hard tennis court, etc.

Detailed particulars of the Agents: Messrs. WINKWORTH & CO., 48, Curzon Street, Mayfair, London, W.1. (3807)

KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY

SUSSEX, WITHIN A FEW MILES OF RYE AND HASTINGS



EXCELLENT MIXED FARM OF 213 ACRES
QUEEN ANNE HOUSE, standing 200 ft. above sea level. 3 reception rooms, 6 bedrooms, bathroom, etc.

Main electric light. Water pumped by electricity.

FARM BUILDINGS include Cowhouse for 25, Bull and Calf Houses, Dairy, Dutch Barn, etc., 3 Cottages.

THE LAND reputed to be some of the best in Sussex, includes about 80 Acres pasture, 80 Acres arable, 43 Acres oak woodlands and 4 Acres apple orchards.

Fishing in stream adjoining.

PRICE £11,000. The Herd of Pedigree Red Poll Cattle can be purchased.

Agents: Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY, 20, Hanover Square, W.1. (40,453)

SOUTH OXON AND BERKS BORDERS

Close to an old-world village, station and church.

FREEHOLD FOR SALE WITH VACANT POSSESSION ON COMPLETION

The substantially built Residence was erected over 300 years ago and is situated on high ground above the River, commanding extensive views.

It is approached by a drive with lodge at entrance and contains: Entrance hall, 3 reception rooms, billiards room, 10 bedrooms and 4 bathrooms.

Central heating. Company's electric light and water. Telephone. Modern drainage.

The GARDENS AND GROUNDS are well laid out and include terraced gardens, enjoying beautiful views and studded with some fine old cedars. Well-stocked fruit and vegetable garden. Grass tennis court.

In all about 4 ACRES

Sole Agents: Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY, 20, Hanover Square, W.1. (26,844)

SOUTH WALES

IN BEAUTIFUL UNDULATING COUNTRY, WITH 2½ MILES OF SALMON AND TROUT FISHING.

Swansea 45 miles, Cardiff 80 miles.

OCCUPYING A fine position 400 ft. up, facing South and West. A RESIDENCE erected of local stone with tiled roof, at a cost of about £30,000. It is approached by drive and contains: Entrance hall, 4 reception, 9 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms.

Complete new electric lighting and heating system installed in 1938.

Excellent water supply. Modern drainage. Garage for 4.

DEIGHTFUL GROUNDS divided by yew hedges, with gardens, ponds, swimming pool, kitchen and fruit garden.

About 4½ ACRES. Additional Woodland up to 98 Acres if required.

Salmon and Trout Fishing by arrangement in a lovely stretch of river with at least 5 Salmon Pools.

Sole Agents:

Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY, 20, Hanover Square, W.1. (39,598)

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(10 lines)



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(Established 1882)

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By order of Mr. Richard Roadnight.

A VALUABLE FARM AS A GOING CONCERN BETWEEN READING AND NEWBURY

Only 3 miles from Reading. An established centre for the sale of Pedigree Stock.

SALE OF A FIRST-CLASS DAIRY FARM

SUITABLE FOR MARKET GARDENING OR A STUD FARM. WILL BE SOLD AS A GOING CONCERN TO INCLUDE THE LIVE AND DEAD STOCK, GROWING CROPS, ETC. KNOWN AS

TURNHAMS FARM, CALCOT, extending to 158 ACRES

(A FURTHER 50 ACRES RENTED.)

A GENTLEMAN'S HOUSE, REMARKABLY FINE BUILDINGS WITH A MODEL COWHOUSE FOR 48 HEAD, BESIDES STANDINGS FOR 26 OTHERS. MODEL COTTAGES.

Main electric light and water. The valuable Attested and Officially Recorded Shorthorn Dairy Herd includes 70 cows and the young stock. Highly farmed. Main Bath Road frontage.

VACANT POSSESSION (except for 2 cottages). Which Messrs. NICHOLAS will SELL BY AUCTION at THE MASONIC HALL, GREYFRIARS ROAD, READING, on TUESDAY, JUNE 15, 1943, at 3 o'clock.

Illustrated particulars with Plan and Conditions of Sale may be had of the Solicitors, Messrs. DENNIS BERRY & CO., 114, Broad Street, Reading; and of the Auctioneers, 1, Station Road, Reading, and 4, Albany Court Yard, Piccadilly, London, W.1.

3, MOUNT ST.,
LONDON, W.1.

RALPH PAY & TAYLOR

Grosvenor
1032-33

IN A LOVELY PART OF SUSSEX

Close to picturesque village and main line station.



AN OLD SUSSEX HOUSE OF GREAT CHARACTER, dating from the XVIIth Century. SYMPATHETICALLY RESTORED AND MODERNISED. Completely secluded position on high ground with delightful views. 7 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, 3 reception rooms. Electric light. Central heating. Company's water. Very fine buildings. Garage. Stabling. Cowstalls. Excellent barn. OLD-WORLD GARDENS. PADDOCKS. In all about

8 ACRES

FREEHOLD ONLY £5,500

Highly recommended by the Sole Agents: RALPH PAY & TAYLOR, as above. (10,951)

PICTURESQUE AND UNSPOILT HERTFORDSHIRE

Walking distance of market town and station. About an hour from London.



TUDOR-STYLE HOUSE OF MELLOWED RED BRICK. On high ground and commanding extensive views. 4 reception, 8 or 9 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms. ALL MAIN SERVICES. CENTRAL HEATING. Garage. Fully matured grounds, fine trees, meadow and thriving orchard.

NEARLY 5 ACRES

FREEHOLD ONLY £4,250

CLOSE TO GOOD GOLF. HUNTING WITH FAMOUS FOXHOUNDS.

Recommended AS A BARGAIN by: RALPH PAY & TAYLOR, as above. (8070)



HAMPTON & SONS

6, ARLINGTON STREET, ST. JAMES'S, S.W.1

Regent 8222 (15 lines)



Preliminary Announcement.

A LOVELY CORNISH MANOR

Ideally situated on the Coast 5 miles from Falmouth.



HAMPTON & SONS have received instructions to offer the above for SALE by AUCTION in JULY.

Illustrated particulars can be had from the Solicitors: Messrs. MORRELL, PEEL AND GAMLEN, 1, St. Giles, Oxford. Or the Agents: HAMPTON & SONS, LTD., 6, Arlington Street, S.W.1. (Tel.: REG. 8222.)

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE

On the outskirts of a quaint old market town, about 40 miles North-west of London.

FOR SALE FREEHOLD



HAMPTON & SONS, LTD., 6, Arlington Street, S.W.1. (Tel.: REG. 8222.) (B.23,879)

BRANCH OFFICES: WIMBLEDON COMMON, S.W.19. (WIM. 0081.)

SURREY

Occupying a delightful situation on the St. George's Hill Estate, overlooking the New Golf Course. Station 1 mile.

CHARMING MODERN RESIDENCE

Hall, 3 well-proportioned reception rooms, 5 principal and 3 secondary bedrooms (all with fitted hand-basins), 3 bathrooms, maids' sitting room.

All main services. Central heating. Garage for 2.

Workshop. GROUNDS OF OVER 3 ACRES,

WITH ROCK GARDEN, LAWNS, WOODLAND, ETC.

PRICE FREEHOLD £4,000

Excellent opportunity to secure a fine House in a favoured district at a reasonable price for occupation after the War.

Particulars from: HAMPTON & SONS, LTD., 6, Arlington Street, S.W.1. (Tel.: REG. 8222.) (s.49,2 5)



CHILTERN HILLS

600 ft. up on the borders of Herts and Bucks.

FOR SALE—A LOVELY SMALL ESTATE OF 12 ACRES

Situate in magnificently wooded undulating country within a few hundred yards of a famous golf course.

THE HOUSE, RECONSTRUCTED, DATES BACK TO THE XVth CENTURY

Galleried lounge hall, large sitting room with folding glass doors to loggia, dining room, staff sitting room, 3 principal bedrooms, 2 guest rooms, 3 bathrooms, 2 maids' rooms. Companies' water and electric light. Central heating. COTTAGE, with 5 rooms and bathroom.

Stabling. 2 garages.

BEAUTIFUL GROUNDS, woodlands, orchard, prolific kitchen garden, etc.

PRICE FREEHOLD £14,000

ONE OF THE MOST LUXURIOUS OF THE LESSER COUNTRY HOUSES.

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BISHOP'S STORTFORD (243.)

CLASSIFIED PROPERTIES

1/6 per line. (Min. 3 lines.)

AUCTION

HAMPSHIRE

With Possession. Attractive Country Residence, brick, flint and tiled, known as White House, Selborne Road, Alton. 4 bed and 2 reception. With 2½ or 21 Acres. By AUCTION, JUNE 22, 1943, in one or two Lots.

MARTIN & STRATFORD, Auctioneers, ALTON, HANTS.

FOR SALE

CHESTER. FOR SALE BY PRIVATE CONTRACT. Excellent Hill Country DAIRY FARM of 60 ACRES. Very fine well-built and well-appointed Residence, containing lounge hall, lounge, dining room, sun parlour, 4 bedrooms, bathroom, w.c., billiards room, servants' bathroom, 3 secondary bedrooms. Carefully planned outbuildings, including well-equipped Dairy, Workmen's House, etc. Tying for 28 head. Will sell with stock, etc., as a going concern at £8,500. Apply—GEO. BRIAN, 10/16, Great King Street, Macclesfield (Tel. 2629).

ESSEX (near Witham). For Sale, about 18 Acres of good Land, chiefly pasture, in convenient enclosures on a main road. Very suitable for dairy or fruit growing. Cowshed for 12. Large barn. Stabling and other useful buildings. Freehold. Price £1,000. Apply—BALCH & BALCH, Surveyors, Witham, Essex.

ESSEX (North). For Sale with Possession at September. Attractive Residential Property in old-world village. 3 reception, 6 bed and 2 bathrooms, domestic offices. All main services. Picturesque garden (in all 2 Acres). Garage and outbuildings. Price £3,800. Apply—BALS & BALS, Castle Hedingham, Essex.

NORTH-WEST. HIGH-CLASS INVESTMENT IN AGRICULTURAL LAND. In a prosperous industrial area. TO BE SOLD by private treaty as a whole to show a net return of approximately 3 per cent., regardless of outstanding potential value. Gross rent roll about £7,800 per annum. Particulars in confidence from—MESSRS. COLLINS & COLLINS, Land Agents, 37, South Audley Street, Mayfair, W.1.

PETTS WOOD, (KENT). Attractive detached architect-designed House, in pleasant part of Petts Wood. 2 reception, 4 bedrooms. Garage. Nice garden. £2,000 Freehold. Vacant Possession. Particulars from—Box 419.

TO LET

BUCKS (RURAL). London 27 miles. Furnished Country Cottage. To be Let for summer months. 5 beds (4 with lavatory basins), bath, 2 reception. Garage. Large garden. Gardener provided. For particulars apply—Box 404.

FOR SALE

SELKIRKSHIRE. FOR SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY, THE ESTATE OF THE YAIR, GALASHIELS AND CLOVENFORDS STATIONS.

This property, on the banks of the River Tweed, extends to about 2,725 Acres. The MANSION HOUSE, of very considerable character, beautifully situated on the right bank of the river, was REMODELLED and modernised in 1926, and is in perfect order. The accommodation, conveniently arranged, comprises: Large hall, 5 public rooms, 16 bed and dressing rooms (including servants' bedrooms), 5 bathrooms, gun room, cloakroom, modern kitchen premises with double "Aga" cooker, servants' hall, pantry, laundry, etc. Garage accommodation and ample cottages. HOME FARM IS IN OWNER'S HANDS. Shootings include a GROUSE MOOR yielding 150 to 200 brace of GROUSE, attractive low ground shooting, and PHEASANT COVERTS capable of holding up to 1,000 birds. SALMON FISHING ONE BANK 3 MILES RIVER TWEED, also excellent trout fishing. This property has been personally inspected by the Agents, is in excellent order throughout, and is STRONGLY RECOMMENDED. Solicitors: Stratherne & Blair, W.S., 12, South Charlotte Street, Edinburgh, 2. Full particulars and cards to view from—WALKER, FRASER AND STEELE, Estate Agents, 32, Castle Street, Edinburgh, and 74, Bath Street, Glasgow, or from the Solicitors, Stratherne & Blair, W.S.,

SOUTH DEVON ESTUARY. Modernised with great skill and without regard to cost, a Farmhouse, in a most beautifully wooded setting, surrounded with rhododendron and other flowering shrubs, lawns, water gardens, etc. Too large for the present farmer owner's requirements, and in perfect order, the property is offered at an attractive price. Accommodation includes: 12 bedrooms (with fitted basins), 3 bathrooms, housemaids' pantry, airing cupboards, etc., dining room, lounge hall, inner lounge (all panelled in oak), oak galleried staircase, drawing room, garden louvered cloakroom, Oak flooring. Kitchen with "Aga" cooker, maids' sitting room, housemaids' pantry, office and usual domestic offices (all with rubber block floors). Range of garages, with flat over. Mains electricity. Septic tank drainage. Abundant water supply. Box 418.

TO LET

DUNMOW-CHELMSFORD bus route (midway), 90 minutes from City. Mill House. Restored, secluded. Stream, Orchard, wild garden. Electricity. Garage. 3 living, 5 bed, 2 bathrooms. For about 2 years. 5 guineas furnished or 3½ guineas unfurnished. Apply—Box 412.

WANTED

AMERSHAM, GT. MISSENDEN, CHORLEYWOOD WOOD AREAS. Houses Wanted to Purchase. Many applicants waiting. Particulars would be appreciated by—E. HOWARD, SON & GOOCH, Land and Estate Agents, Amersham (Tel.: Amersham 142).

BERKS-BUCKS Area. SMALL FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED. Maidenhead-Reading, or other convenient district. Willing to pay good rent. Very careful tenants. Write—Box 417.

COTSWOLDS. Wanted (with possession after War) to BUY a small old COUNTRY HOUSE of character, modernised, with secluded, matured gardens and a few acres if possible. Fishing a great attraction, and cottage. Up to £5,000-£6,000. Box 416.

COUNTRY. WANTED, a small House of character (neither a villa nor Victorian slate roof, nor in a town). Queen Anne for preference. 5 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms. High up. Main services. South aspect. Moderate-sized garden. No land. Within 6 or 7 miles of Salisbury, or perhaps Winchester or Andover. £3,000 given. Apply—F. M. J., Woolsands Manor, Mere, Wiltshire.

HANTS, WINCHESTER, STOCKBRIDGE or ANDOVER districts preferred. Country House wanted to purchase, 5-7 bedrooms, reply—Lieut.-General S. F. NORTON, Greenhill, Upton, Hants.

HERTS, BERKS, BUCKS or SURREY preferred. Wanted urgently by genuine cash buyer. Medium-size House with good garden. Immediate decision. BRITTON, 54, Windermere Avenue, Finchley, N.3.

HOME COUNTIES. Banker wishes to rent unfurnished small Old-world House or Cottage (modernised). Minimum 6 rooms. Within 1 hour of London. Box 411.

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SURREY AND SUSSEX. TREVOR ESTATES, LTD. have genuine Clients waiting to purchase suitable properties. Please send full details to them, in confidence, to—9, Camberwell Rd., Sutton, Surrey. (Tel.: Vigilant 2212).

SUSSEX, SURREY or SOMERSET preferred, but would consider Dorset, Bucks, or Suffolk. Wanted to Purchase, Small Farm, 50 Acres or so, with Gentleman's House. Minimum 5/6 beds. Main electricity, water. Usual farm buildings. Land for dairy and market gardening. Possession Michaelmas. TRESIDDER & CO., 77, South Audley St., W.1.

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BERKSHIRE, including Sunningdale, Ascot, Windsor districts. MRS. N. C. TUNELL, F.V.A., Auctioneer, Valuer, Surveyor, etc., Sunningdale, Berks. Tel.: Ascot 818-819.

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DEVON and **WEST DORSET**. Owners of small and medium-sized Country Properties, wishful to sell, are particularly invited to communicate with MESSRS. SANDERS, Old Fore Street, Sidmouth, who have constant enquiries and a long waiting list of applicants. No sale—No fees.

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LEICESTERSHIRE and **NORTHANTS**. HOLLOWAY, PRICE & CO. (R. G. GREEN, F.S.I., F.A.I.), Auctioneers and Estate Agents, Market Harborough. (Est. 1809.)

SHROPSHIRE, border counties and North Wales for residences, farms, etc., write the Principal Agents—HALL WATERIDGE & OWEN, LTD., Shrewsbury. (Tel. 2081.)

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BUCKS

Between Aylesbury and Buckingham, convenient for Main Line Station to London.Sheltered situation in rural country.—For Sale
AN UP-TO-DATE COUNTRY HOUSE
OF CHARACTERMain electricity and water. Central heating.
Lounge hall, 3 reception, dozen bedrooms, 3 bathrooms.
Hunter Stabling. Farmery. 3 Cottages.Very Pleasant Gardens. Excellent Pasture.
Hard Tennis Court. Squash Court.

24 ACRES

Agent's: OSBORN & MERCER. Inspected and highly recommended. (16,730)

SURREY

Commanding beautiful and extensive views over the countryside to the Surrey Hills.

Within easy reach of the station with a splendid service of electric trains to Town in about 35 minutes.
To be SoldA CHARMING WELL-BUILT MODERN HOUSE
with lounge hall, 3 reception, 9 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms.Main services. Central heating.
Garage and useful outbuildings.The gardens are delightfully laid out with gravel terrace, terrace, lawn, rose pergolas, etc., well-stocked kitchen garden.
In all

ABOUT 1 1/4 ACRES

Agent's: OSBORN & MERCER, as above. (17,850)

SOMERSET

Amidst lovely surroundings on the Southern slopes of the Mendip Hills.

A BEAUTIFUL STONE-BUILT JACOBEAN
REPLICA

Erected about 50 years ago regardless of expense and to the designs of a well-known architect.



4 reception, billiards room, 11 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms.

Main electricity and gas. Central heating.

5 Cottages. Stabling. Garage.

Charming well-timbered gardens sloping to a river. 2 lakes (one stocked with trout). Hard and grass tennis courts. Cricket ground, with pavilion. Meadowland. In all

ABOUT 17 ACRES

FOR SALE FREEHOLD

Full details from: OSBORN & MERCER, as above. (17,371)

SOUTH DORSET

In a delightful position overlooking Golf Course and within easy reach of Poole Harbour.

AN ATTRACTIVE SMALL MODERN HOUSE containing hall, 3 reception, 5 bed and dressing rooms, bathroom.

All main services. Large garage.

FREEHOLD FOR SALE AT £2,500 WITH ABOUT
1/2 ACRE

Full details from: OSBORN & MERCER (M.2355)

NEAR BERKHAMSTED

In the centre of the beautiful Ashridge Country, with walks and riding over about 4,000 Acres of National Trust land.

AN ATTRACTIVE SMALL MODERN HOUSE containing hall, lounge, dining room, loggia, 4 bedrooms (3 with lavatory basins, h. & c.), bathroom.

Main water, electric light and power.

Garage. Loose boxes.

Pleasure gardens, well-stocked kitchen garden, paddocks, etc., in all

ABOUT 3 ACRES

FOR SALE FREEHOLD

Owner's Agents: OSBORN & MERCER, as above. (M.2361)

Grosvenor 1553
(4 lines)

GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS

(ESTABLISHED 1778)

25, MOUNT ST., GROSVENOR SQ., W.1

Hobart Place, Eaton Sq.,
68, Victoria St.,
Westminster, S.W.1.

WINCHESTER AND PETERSFIELD

SMALL ESTATE OF OVER 200 ACRES for After the War Occupation.

**DELIGHTFUL WILLIAM AND MARY, PART GEORGIAN HOUSE.** 16 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, 4 reception and billiards room. Electric light. Central heating, etc. Ample stabling and garages. 12 cottages. WELL-TIMBERED GROUNDS, SQUASH COURT, TENNIS COURTS, HOME FARM, HOUSE AND BUILDINGS. 40/50 ACRES ARABLE, REMAINDER PASTURE, with several spinneys affording good shooting.

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VIEWS ACROSS SEVERN VALLEY

370 ft. above sea. Station 1 1/2 miles.

**DELIGHTFUL STONE RESIDENCE.** 4 reception, 12 bedrooms, bathroom, good offices. Private electric light. Excellent water. Garage. Stabling, etc. Well-timbered gardens with hard tennis court.

FOR SALE FREEHOLD (WITH POSSESSION IN THE AUTUMN).

All particulars of: GEO. TROLLOPE & SONS, 25, Mount Street, London, W.1. (7953)

CHAMBERLAIN-BROTHERS & HARRISON
OF SHREWSBURY (Tel.: 2061)

THE AGENTS FOR THE WEST

£3,250 MALVERN 3 1/2 MILES

SMALL GEORGIAN HOUSE on outskirts pretty village. Hall, 2 reception rooms, 4/6 bedrooms, bathroom. Main electricity. Garage and buildings. LOVELY OLD-WORLD GROUNDS OF
2 1/2 ACRES

Agents: CHAMBERLAIN-BROTHERS & HARRISON, as above.

BEAUTIFUL GEORGIAN HOUSE IN PARK
OF 93 ACRESNORTH SHROPSHIRE
In a lovely district, 2 1/2 miles market town and near main line station.**THE FINE RESIDENCE OF CHARACTER**, is lavishly modernised and labour-saving. Large lounge hall, 3/4 reception, 12 bed and dressing rooms, 4 bathrooms, model offices. Main electricity. Central heating. Main water. 3 COTTAGES. STABLING. GARAGES AND MODEL HOME FARM. LOVELY TIMBERED GROUNDS AND PARKLAND.

PRICE £12,500 FREEHOLD

Full details of the Sole Agents: CHAMBERLAIN-BROTHERS & HARRISON, as above.

Possession after the War.

IN THE COTSWOLDS

TOCKNELL'S COURT, PAINSWICK, GLOS
A LOVELY OLD COTSWOLD STONE HOUSE of great character, with all the period features, entirely modernised and in perfect order throughout.

Beautiful situation. Unspoiled country. 6 miles Town and main line to London. 8 miles Cheltenham.

Stone hall, 3 delightful reception rooms, 6-8 bedrooms, and 4 bathrooms, very compact offices. Electric light. Central heating. Good water supply.

GARAGES, ETC., PICTURESQUE AND ROOMY BUILDINGS IN A.1 ORDER.

SECONDARY RESIDENCE
(5 bedrooms, bathroom and 2 reception rooms.) Tudor Cottage (3 bedrooms, etc.).

CHARMING OLD WALLED GARDENS FORM A PERFECT SETTING. HARD TENNIS COURT. PRETTY TROUT STREAM FLOWS THROUGH THE PARKLIKE LAND.

IN ALL ABOUT 53 ACRES

THE RESIDENCE MIGHT BE SOLD SEPARATELY

Full details from Sole Agents: CHAMBERLAIN-BROTHERS & HARRISON, Shrewsbury (Tel. 2061).

£3,500 RADNOR-SALOP BORDERS

1 mile small market town and station.
SMALL COUNTRY HOUSE, in lovely district. 3 good reception rooms, cloakroom and offices, with "Aga" cooker, 6/7 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms. Electricity. Central heating. Cottage. Garages and stabling. LOVELY OLDGROUNDS (WOODED) OF
3 1/2 ACRES

CHAMBERLAIN-BROTHERS & HARRISON, as above.

PICTURESQUE WOODED ESTATE OF
OVER 400 ACRES IN LOVELY PART
S. SHROPSHIRE**COMFORTABLE RESIDENCE.** High up in really beautiful surroundings. Hall, 3 reception rooms, 7/8 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms. Electric light. Excellent water supply. Garages. Stabling. Farmery. Lodge. COTTAGES. 2 FARMS (let). WOODLANDS.

£12,000 OR OFFER

Agents: CHAMBERLAIN-BROTHERS & HARRISON, as above.

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LONDON, S.W.3.

BENTALL, HORSLEY & BALDRY

Kensington
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EXETER AND BARNSTAPLE

Between and overlooking River Okement.

CARMING OLD RECTORY. All on 2 floors. Main electricity. Hall, 3 reception, 6 bedrooms, bathroom. Stabling. Garage. Gardener's flat. Nice old well-timbered gardens. Paddock.

6 ACRES.

(A further 16 Acres gibe available.)

WITH THE FISHING.

FREEHOLD ONLY £3,000

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POSSESSION AFTER WAR
BARGAIN

600 ft. up in Sussex.

**VERY PLEASANT SMALL
COUNTRY HOUSE.** 3 reception, 6 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms. Main services. Good cottage and range of buildings. Gardens. Small wood. Paddock.

14 ACRES.

FREEHOLD £3,350

BENTALL, HORSLEY & BALDRY, as above.

SURREY, EASY REACH
FARNHAM**ATTRACTIVE BRICK AND TILED
RESIDENCE.** In excellent order and most convenient. 3 reception, 8 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms. All mains. Central heating. Garage. Stabling. Cottage. Delightful gardens finely timbered.

6 ACRES.

FREEHOLD ONLY £3,500

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WEST SUSSEX

VERY RARELY OFFERED

**CHARMING GEORGIAN RESI-
DENCE (EARLY 18TH CENTURY).** All upon 2 floors. 3 reception, 5 large and 3 small bedrooms, 2 bathrooms. Main electric light and water. Stabling. Garage, etc. Gardens, wood and paddock.

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Photos and appointment to view from
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GROSVENOR SQ., LONDON, W.1

WILSON & CO.

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ONE OF THE FINEST POSITIONS IN THE SOUTH OF ENGLAND

■ 670 ft. above sea level with magnificent panoramic views extending to the Coast.

SUSSEX HIGHLANDS

35 miles from London.

THE SUBJECT OF GREAT EXPENDITURE

Beautifully appointed and in first-class order.

Every modern convenience. Radiators throughout. Luxurious bathrooms.

9 bedrooms, 3 dressing rooms, 4 bathrooms, 3 reception rooms, excellent domestic offices.

A PERFECT MODERN HOUSE

IN A LOVELY WELL-TIMBERED SETTING.



OXFORD
46378.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE

Between Oxford and Aylesbury.



PLEASANT, MEDIUM-SIZED MODERNISED GEORGIAN STYLE COUNTRY HOUSE, in perfect order throughout. 3 sitting rooms, 5 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms. Main electric light and power. Main water supply. Telephone. 2 garages. Modern gardener's cottage.

About 1 1/2 ACRES of well-matured grounds.

FOR SALE FREEHOLD

Agents: JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK, Oxford.

JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK

OXFORD & CHIPPING NORTON

CHIPPING
NORTON
39

No Commission Required from the Vendor.
WANTED TO PURCHASE

RESIDENTIAL FARM OF FROM 150-300 ACRES, situated within fairly easy access of London. Modernised House. 6/7 bedrooms, bathrooms. Would take farming stock, furniture, linen, silver, etc., at valuation, as going concern. Replies addressed to: The Principal, JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK, Oxford, will be treated in confidence if desired.

No Commission Required from the Vendor.
WANTED TO PURCHASE

(a) INDIVIDUAL FARMS or BLOCKS OF FARMS for INVESTMENT OF COLLEGE FUNDS. Owners may remain as tenants or existing tenants will not be disturbed.
(b) AGRICULTURAL ESTATE up to 4,000 ACRES, on BEHALF OF TRUST.
(c) FARM OF 300-600 ACRES, between Oxford and Cheltenham preferred, but other districts considered; either with possession or as an investment.

Reply: JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK, Oxford.

BLEWBURY DISTRICT

Within 10 miles radius.

WANTED TO PURCHASE
COUNTRY HOUSE, modernised. 5/7 bedrooms. Garden.—Reply: Col. G., c/o JAMES STYLES AND WHITLOCK, Oxford.

IN THE HEART OF THE WEST MIDLANDS
Worcester 6 1/2 miles.



VERY ATTRACTIVE RESIDENTIAL AND AGRICULTURAL ESTATE, combining an Historically Interesting and Picturesque XVII Century Residence. 3 sitting rooms, 6 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms. With ample outbuildings, 2 cottages and over 171 ACRES of good land.

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(Established 1798)

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HASLEMERE

WELL-BUILT HOUSE

7 bedrooms, 2 bath rooms, 3 reception rooms. Central heating. Main services. Garage.

MATURED GARDENS, ORCHARD AND SMALL PADDOCK, THE WHOLE EXTENDING TO ABOUT

3 ACRES

TO LET FURNISHED FROM MID-JUNE

(OR FREEHOLD MIGHT BE SOLD)

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SUFFOLK

4 1/2 miles from Market Town.

ELIZABETHAN MANOR HOUSE

Lounge hall, 3 reception rooms, 8 bedrooms, bath room. 2 garages. Stabling.

ORCHARD, PADDOCK, ETC., EXTENDING TO ABOUT

6 ACRES

FREEHOLD £2,950

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TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.

WEST SUSSEX

4 miles North of Midhurst.

VALUABLE MIXED FARM

COMPACT BUILDINGS. 3 COTTAGES.

182 ACRES

FORMING A SOUND AGRICULTURAL INVESTMENT.

TO BE SOLD FREEHOLD £4,700

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KENT, CHISLEHURST

Occupying a pleasant and most convenient situation.

TO BE SOLD

EXCELLENT HOUSE, with well-proportioned rooms, containing: Fine lounge hall, drawing room, dining room, small study, 7 bedrooms, bathroom, maid's sitting room, etc. Large garage, etc.

Moderate Price

Recommended by the Agents:
MAPLE & CO., LTD., as above.



STANMORE
MIDDLESEX

FOR SALE

THIS ATTRACTIVE HOUSE with oak-panelled hall, 3 reception, 4 double bedrooms, modern bathroom. Double garage.

GROUNDS OF 1/2 ACRE.

Agents: MAPLE & CO., as above.

VALUATIONS

FURNITURE and EFFECTS
valued for Insurance, Probate, etc.

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Conducted in Town and County

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CURTIS & HENSON

OXFORDSHIRE

 $\frac{3}{4}$ mile from Henley Station.

MODERN RESIDENCE, pleasantly situated on high ground with fine views. Near bus service. 3 reception, 7 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms. Central heating. Garage and outbuildings. Hard tennis court, lawns. Fruit and kitchen gardens. **ABOUT 2 ACRES. FOR SALE FREEHOLD.** Agents: CURTIS & HENSON, 5, Mount Street, W.1. (16,362)

HERTFORDSHIRE

1 mile from Hitchin Station.

A GEORGIAN RESIDENCE, containing: Hall, panelled dining and drawing rooms, library and billiards room, 10 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms. Main drainage. Co.'s water, gas and electricity. Central heating. Garage for 3 cars, and outbuildings. Old-world pleasure garden, also well-stocked kitchen garden, about **1 1/4 ACRES**.

FOR SALE FREEHOLD.

Agents: CURTIS & HENSON, 5, Mount St., W.1. (16,111)

NORTH-EAST SCOTLAND

3 miles from Station.

TO BE SOLD. A RESIDENTIAL AND AGRICULTURAL ESTATE. Thousands of pounds recently spent on modernising the house, partly built in the XVth Century. 4 reception rooms, 12 bed and dressing rooms, 4 bathrooms. Main electricity. Central heating. Garage for 6 cars. 4 cottages. Productive and well-stocked gardens. 9 FARMS. Beautifully timbered grounds. Woodlands. Near a famous salmon river. Grouse moor and rough shooting. About **2,000 ACRES**. Particulars from the Agents: CURTIS & HENSON, 5, Mount Street, W.1. (16,252)

Grosvenor 3131 (3 lines).
Established 1875.

SURREY

Over 600 ft. up. Excellent train service.



TO BE SOLD OR LET UNFURNISHED, A QUEEN ANNE RESIDENCE. 3 reception rooms, 10 bed and dressing rooms, 2 bathrooms. MAIN SERVICES. CENTRAL HEATING. STABLING. GARAGE. FARMERY. 2 COTTAGES. Pleasure grounds, 2 orchards. **6 ACRES**. Particulars from: CURTIS & HENSON, 5, Mount Street, W.1. (16,636)

F. L. MERCER & CO.

SPECIALISTS IN THE DISPOSAL OF COUNTRY ESTATES AND HOUSES
SACKVILLE HOUSE, 40, PICCADILLY, W.1. REGENT 2481

WEST GLOUCESTERSHIRE
Adjacent to the Forest of Dean and Wye Valley. A real beauty spot.

A OLD AND INTERESTING STONE-BUILT HOUSE of charming character, with a SMALL HOME FARM attached. Lounge hall, 3 reception, 6 principal bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, also a secondary House (6 rooms and bathroom), together with a bungalow. Electricity throughout. **£5,750 WITH 55 ACRES**
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EASY REACH OF GUILDFORD AND WOKING

JUST AVAILABLE.

CHARMING HOUSE in faultless condition. Lounge hall, 3 reception, 6 bedrooms, 2 tiled bathrooms. Main services. Garage (chauffeur's flat). Beautiful gardens, fruit, vegetables and hot-house produce. **1 ACRE.**

£4,950, NO REASONABLE OFFER REFUSED.
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SUSSEX HIGHLANDS, OVERLOOKING ASHDOWN FOREST

Between Tunbridge Wells and Haywards Heath.

A BEAUTIFUL REPLICA OF AN OLD SUSSEX MANOR HOUSE. 3 reception, 10 bedrooms, 5 bathrooms. Central heating. Main services. 5 car garage. Stabling. Kennels. 3 superior cottages. Charming old-world gardens. Tennis lawns, fruit, vegetables and parklands. **35 ACRES FREEHOLD £8,500 (OR OFFER)**

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GEORGIAN HOUSE. 3 reception, 8 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms. Central heating. Main services. Cottage. Garage and stabling. 3 lawns. Vegetables, fruit, 5 glasshouses. Meadow. **10 ACRES £3,600.**

RARE OPPORTUNITY.

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WILTS, NEAR CHIPPEHAM JUST AVAILABLE.

A LOVELY OLD STONE-BUILT HOUSE in a pretty village. In perfect order. 3 reception, 6 bedrooms (fitted basins), 2 bathrooms. Central heating. Main electricity and water. Garage and stabling. Exquisite old-world garden. Ready for immediate occupation.

£4,500 FREEHOLD, WITH 3 ACRES

F. L. MERCER & CO., Sackville House, 40, Piccadilly, W.1. (Entrance in Sackville Street.) Tel.: Regent 2481.

BETWEEN REIGATE AND EAST GRINSTEAD

FINE OLD TUDOR HOUSE with Horsham stone roof. A home of charming character. Lounge hall, 3 reception, 7 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms. Main electricity, gas and water. Garage. Stabling. Well-timbered gardens, orchard and paddock.

FREEHOLD 5,000 GUINEAS, WITH 7 ACRES.

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MAIDENHEAD

CYRIL JONES

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MAGNIFICENT SITUATION IN BERKS

400ft. up with lovely view over the Thames Valley.

PERFECTLY EQUIPPED MODERN RESIDENCE



Accommodation arranged on two floors: 8 bedrooms, 4 bathrooms, 3 reception rooms, maids' sitting room, capital domestic quarters. Main electricity and water. Central heating. Telephone. Garage for 3 cars. Chauffeur's cottage.

DELIGHTFUL OLD-WORLD GARDENS AND GROUNDS, comprising tennis court, prolific kitchen and fruit gardens and lovely sloping woods.

In all about

4 1/2 ACRES

At foot of hill and included in sale is a Boathouse on the Thames.



FREEHOLD FOR SALE WITH VACANT POSSESSION AT MODERATE PRICE

For Full Particulars apply Owner's Agent: CYRIL JONES, F.A.I., F.V.A., as above.

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CHARMING TUDOR HOUSE IN A FAVOURITE SUSSEX VILLAGE
£1,800 Full of old oak and other features. Lounge hall, 2 sitting rooms, offices, 6/7 bedrooms, bathroom. Co.'s electricity. Garage. Partly walled garden. **ABOUT AN ACRE. FREEHOLD.**
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Mr. CHIPPENHAM, WILTS
£500 CHARMING OLD-WORLD STONE-BUILT HOUSE, with drive 80 yds. long. In first-class order. 3 reception, cloakroom, 6 bedrooms (3 with baths, h. & c.), 2 bathrooms. Co.'s electricity and water. Central heating throughout. Garage (2 cars). Old-world garden, with tennis court, etc. About **3 ACRES FREEHOLD.**
WELLESLEY-SMITH & CO., as above.

Between AYLESBURY AND OXFORD OF GEORGIAN CHARACTER. A beautiful position with good travel facilities. Approached by good drive. 3 sitting rooms, cloakroom, 5 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms. Splendid modern cottage with 2 sitting rooms, 3 bedrooms, bathroom. Co.'s electricity and power. Co.'s water. 2 garages. Fine old-world garden, under **2 ACRES. FREEHOLD £5,500.**
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1 HOUR LONDON £5,000 5 ACRES

SURREY. XVTH CENTURY COUNTRY HOUSE, enlarged and brought up-to-date. 6/7 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 3/4 reception. Main electricity, water and gas. "Esse" cooker. Telephone. Garage. Stables. Outbuildings. Pretty gardens, kitchen garden, orchards and paddock.—TRESIDDER & CO., 77, South Audley Street, W.1. (18,130)

£5,000 5 ACRES

SOUTH CORNWALL. 12 miles Truro. One of finest positions in the county. Convenient reach yacht anchorage and sea and river fishing. **CHARMING GEORGIAN MANOR HOUSE.** 12 bedrooms (fitted h. & c.), 2 bathrooms, 3 reception and billiards room. Electric light. Good garage and outbuildings. Lovely gardens, kitchen garden, orchards, meadows and woods etc.—TRESIDDER & CO., 77, South Audley Street, W.1. (21,308)

10 GUINEAS PER WEEK PLUS GARDENER, £2 5s., FOR 6 MONTHS

BERKS-OXON. 3 1/2 miles Didcot, 8 miles Oxford. In beautiful old village. **HISTORICAL RESIDENCE**, beautifully furnished. Hall (75 ft. by 40 ft.), 3 reception, 3 bathrooms, 6 bedrooms. Main electricity and water. "Esse" cooker. Central heating. Telephone. LOVELY GARDENS SLOPING TO RIVER. Walled kitchen garden, etc. Rent according to length of let. Strongly recommended by—TRESIDDER & CO., 77, South Audley Street, W.1. (2913)

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DORSET

Midway between Dorchester and Blandford. Within 18 miles of Bournemouth.

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5,604 ACRES

(FORMERLY IN THE OWNERSHIP OF SIR ERNEST DEBENHAM, BART., AND COMPRISING THE NORTHERN PORTION OF THE WELL-KNOWN BLADEN ESTATE.)

20 WELL-EQUIPPED FARMS

THE MAJORITY WITH FIRST-CLASS BUILDINGS AND EXCEPTIONALLY GOOD COWHOUSES.

SMALL HOLDINGS, WOODLANDS, ACCOMMODATION LAND, COTTAGES,

INCLUDING THE WHOLE OF SITTERTON VILLAGE AND LARGE PORTIONS OF THE VILLAGES OF MILBORNE ST. ANDREW, DAWLISH AND TOLPUDDLE.

BY AUCTION IN JULY IN NUMEROUS LOTS

No individual Lot will be sold prior to the Auction, but offers for the Estate as a whole will be considered.

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Within easy reach of good main line station. 4½ miles from the Coast.

IN FIRST-CLASS ORDER AND
READY FOR IMMEDIATE
OCCUPATION.

VERY ATTRACTIVE
MODERN FREEHOLD
RESIDENCE

COMPLETE WITH ALL
CONVENiences AND COMFORTS.

9 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, 3 reception
rooms, excellent offices.

All main services. Central heating.



3 EXCELLENT MODERN
COTTAGES, STABLING, GARAGE
FOR 3 CARS. VINEYARD.

DELIGHTFUL GROUNDS, FINE
OLD YEW HEDGES, LAWNS,
KITCHEN GARDEN, PADDOCKS.

11 ACRES IN ALL
COST PRESENT OWNER
£16,000

BUT REASONABLE OFFERS
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THE ONLY THREE FARMS NOW UNSOLD ARE:

BALDRGAN FARM, 198 ACRES
PRICE £6,200

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PRICE £1,950

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THE FARMS ARE ALL LET AND FORM SAFE 5 PER CENT. INVESTMENTS.

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Telegrams:
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London."

JOHN D. WOOD & CO.

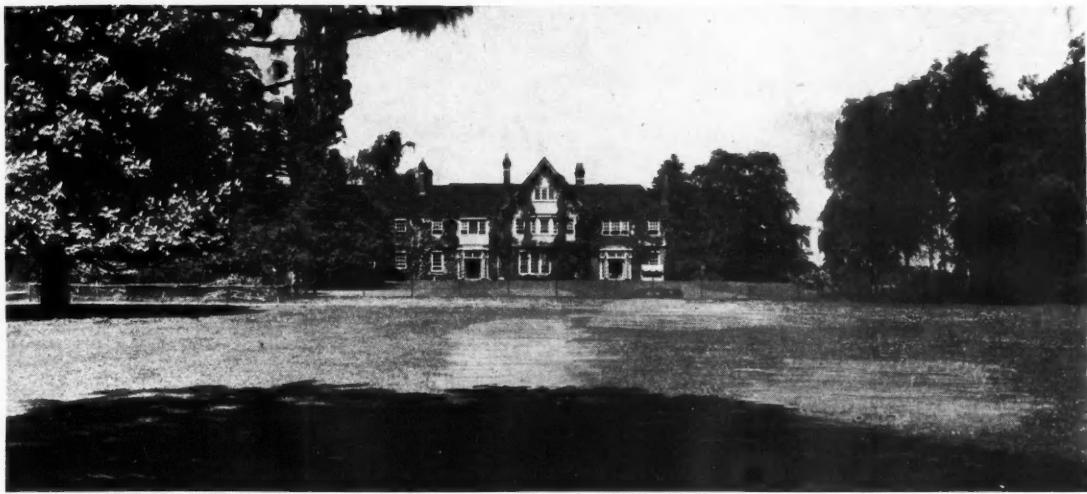
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(10 lines)

RURAL HERTFORDSHIRE

UNDER 20 MILES NORTH-WEST OF LONDON

280 ft. above sea level on dry soil.



AN EXTRAORDINARILY COMPLETE AND PERFECT COUNTRY HOME OF MODERATE SIZE, IN IMMACULATE CONDITION

BEST DESCRIBES THIS PROPERTY, WHICH IS LUXURIOUSLY EQUIPPED WITH EVERY POSSIBLE MODERN CONVENIENCE,
AND PLANNED FOR COMFORT AND EASY WORKING.



Sitting hall. 4 reception rooms (largest 32 ft. by 24 ft.) (all with painted walls, large windows and delightful outlook), 5 double bedrooms, 2 dressing rooms and 4 bathrooms (arranged in suites), 6 secondary and staff bedrooms, and a fifth bathroom.

Main electricity, gas and water. Separate automatic oil-fired boilers for panel central heating and baths, etc.

GARAGE (5 CARS). STABLING. SMALL FARMERY. 3 CAPITAL COTTAGES (EACH WITH BATH AND ELECTRIC LIGHT).



SECLUDED GROUNDS WITH MANY FINE TREES, WIDE SPREADING LAWNS WITH PARKLIKE MEADOW BEYOND, OLD WALLED GARDEN, HARD TENNIS COURT.

ABOUT 27½ ACRES

TO BE SOLD FREEHOLD AT MANY THOUSANDS BELOW PRE-WAR COST

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HERTFORDSHIRE

6 miles main line station with express service to London in 40 minutes.

SECONDARY HOUSE ON LARGE ESTATE

TO BE LET UNFURNISHED

Hall, 3 good sitting rooms (all South), 9/10 bedrooms, 4 bathrooms. Main electricity. Water laid on. Some central heating.

GARAGE. 2 COTTAGES. SMALL FARMERY.

10 ACRES

FINELY TIMBERED.

£250 PER ANNUM ON FULL REPAIRING LEASE

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FOR SALE WITH VACANT POSSESSION

SUSSEX, HANTS BORDERS

MODERATE-SIZED ESTATE IN FIRST-CLASS ORDER

1 mile from station and 5 miles from Haslemere.

BEAUTIFUL MODERN HOUSE OF GEORGIAN CHARACTER

NICELY SITUATE IN PARKLIKE LAND OF ABOUT

443 ACRES

WITH WELL-PLACED WOODLAND AND ORNAMENTAL WATER.

16 bedrooms, 4 bathrooms, lounge, 4 reception. Radiators throughout. Electric light and good water supply.

HOME FARM OF 160 ACRES IN HAND

CAPITAL RANGE OF BUILDINGS AND BAILIFF'S HOUSE, LODGE AND 8 OTHER COTTAGES.

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Telegrams:
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KNIGHTSBRIDGE HOUSE
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OFFICES

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SURREY AND KENT BORDERS—ABOUT 25 MILES FROM LONDON c.4

COMPACT AGRICULTURAL AND
SPORTING ESTATE

PART LET AND PRODUCING ABOUT £100 P.A.

PICTURESQUE MODERN RESIDENCE

With excellent views to the South.

Containing: Entrance hall, 4 reception, 9 bed and dressing rooms (several with lavatory basins, h. & c.), 3 bathrooms, offices.

Company's water. Electric light. Central heating. Shooting lodge. 2 well-built cottages. Double garage. good outbuildings.

INEXPENSIVE GROUNDS. Kitchen garden, etc., together with valuable pasture, arable and woodland. In all about

165 ACRES ONLY £9,500 FREEHOLD



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A MINIATURE SHOW PLACE
POSSIBLY WITHOUT EQUAL IN THE HOME COUNTIES. c.4

UNspoilt Herts

Close to famous golf course and National Trust lands. Daily access. High up. Handy for bus.

THIS VERITABLE GEM

In all 12 ACRES
FOR SALE FREEHOLD

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30 minutes from London. Walking distance of station and buses. Vacant possession.
AN UNUSUALLY ATTRACTIVE HOUSE



£4,000 FREEHOLD

Recommended as unique by:
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NORTH CORNWALL c.4

Sheltered situation. Uninterrupted views of the coastline.
Surrounded by National Trust land.

STONE-BUILT RESIDENCE
OF UNUSUAL DESIGN.

Lounge, sitting and dining rooms, 4 double bedrooms, dressing room, 2 staff bedrooms (all with fitted basins and built-in wardrobes), large bathroom, 3 w.c.s. Good garage and workshop. Electric light. Company's water.

Telephone. Modern drainage.

2 ACRES OF GROUND

ONLY £3,750 FREEHOLD

RECOMMENDED AS SOMETHING REALLY UNIQUE.

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30 MINUTES CITY AND c.2
WEST END

Enjoying a distinctive country outlook yet only 12 minutes' walk from station.



FINE HANDSOME HOUSE

of pleasing elevation and exceptionally well fitted. 3 reception, 8 bedrooms, dressing room, 2 bathrooms, maids' sitting room. All main services. Partial central heating. Garage (2). Stables (3). 3 rooms for man.

GARDENS AND GROUNDS ABOUT

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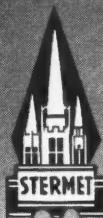


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COUNTRY LIFE

Vol. XCIII No. 2421

JUNE 11, 1943



MRS. CHARLES PRETZLIK

Mrs. Pretzlik, widow of Captain M. L. Pilkington, who is the daughter of the late Hon. Alec Henderson and of Lady (Murrough) Wilson, of Windlesham Park, Surrey, was married quietly at the end of April to Flying Officer Charles Pretzlik, R.A.F.V.R., son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Pretzlik, of Lowfield Park, Crawley, Sussex

COUNTRY LIFE

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The fact that goods made of raw materials in short supply owing to war conditions are advertised in COUNTRY LIFE should not be taken as an indication that they are necessarily available for export.

POST-WAR GUARANTEES

THE vigorous discussion of the Government's attitude towards post-war agriculture which Lord Perry initiated in the House of Lords deserves more attention than it has had. Lord Perry asked for the Government's plans for giving effect to its pledge that a healthy and well-balanced agriculture should be a permanent feature of national policy. Lord Selborne replied with a *non-possumus* which Lord Addison summarised somewhat acidly as "You have got to settle everything before you can settle anything." The Government was confronted by a bewildering complexity of international and national problems, each one of which contained within itself a national obligation, and they had got to see where they were with the whole lot before they could tackle any. Lord Selborne "prayed in aid" of his argument—as Lord Crewe put it—the Commons discussion of the Beveridge Report, and quoted the Chancellor and the Home Secretary on the undesirability of making rash and reckless promises without knowledge of what the financial situation would be when the time of fulfilment arrived. But the Beveridge scheme and the maintenance of a healthy agriculture are by no means on the same level. The arguments which were advanced in the Beveridge debate "had at any rate the force," to quote Lord Crewe, "of pointing out that it was not reasonable to expect His Majesty's Government to make a statement of policy which might involve expenditure, perhaps amounting to thousands of millions of pounds, and affecting future generations; but surely as regards the industry of agriculture no such question arises?"

Evidently in the minds of the Government it does. Contemplating the possibility of vast agricultural subsidies of unknown dimensions they shiver and postpone their reckoning to the Greek Kalends. It is therefore worth while to point out once more, as Lord Addison did, that nobody who took part in the debate imagined that the tax-payer would be ready to go on in perpetuity paying millions in large-scale commodity subsidies. Lord Perry certainly asked for nothing of the kind. On the contrary, he did his utmost to show how, if guaranteed prices were conceded, they could be financed and how the industry could be supervised by using means already at hand. "We have," he said, "the experience of the Wheat Act in respect of prices, the experience of the Ministry of Food in respect of centralised monopolistic purchase, and the experience of the Ministry of Agriculture in

respect of the supervision and proper treatment of the land of the country." What more do we want as a basis for post-war policy? Obviously a large amount of money for improvements and maintenance, but that will have to be found in any case. And if the Government persist in refusing to take further steps, what will be lost? Lord Phillimore put the answer in one word: "Confidence." Everybody connected with the industry knows this to be the fact.

If on the other hand the application of guaranteed prices is conceded, what would be the *quid pro quo*? Farmers, as Lord Perry says, have to be instructed, they have to be advised constantly, they have frequently to be compelled—and it would be idle for any Minister to lend himself to a guarantee of prices unless he were sure that the goods were going to be produced as and when the Government wanted them. What guarantees can the farmers give? If, as Lord Perry suggests, they agree to the continuance of the war executive committees with plenary powers that would surely be effective guarantee enough.

comparable to the Invalides area in Paris: a real need when the remoteness of Wembley is remembered. The L.C.C. projects a grass lawn along a new south Embankment, with a "cultural centre" comprising a theatre, concert, meeting, and lecture halls, children's playgrounds, a bandstand and possibly an open-air theatre. These uses correspond closely with suggestions for the area made in the Royal Academy plans, but the requirements of open-air exhibitions, for which London is wholly unprovided, are well worth bearing in mind. The re-design (but not apparently re-siting) of railway terminals, and re-siting of schools and hospitals are foreshadowed more distantly, but "the Council does not propose to commit ratepayers to a long-term scheme spread, say, over 20 years because new ideas will almost certainly emerge." This, of course, is politic caution, but, as the R.I.B.A. Reconstruction Report and plans emphasise, an imaginative, drastic, long-term policy for the whole London Region is absolutely necessary, although, for various reasons, such a body as the L.C.C. could not reveal it prematurely.

THE WOMEN'S INSTITUTES

ONLY those who live in the country have much idea what admirable work, particularly of a social kind, has been done by the Women's Institutes in the 26 years of their existence. Mr. Hudson's address to the Federation at the Albert Hall on Tuesday will have given a wider public some idea of the part the Institutes are playing in the war. The organisation and supply of part-time labour on the land would in many districts have been a failure without their influence and co-operation. Equally useful has been the hospitality which they have extended to the Women's Land Army. As for production the Produce Guild has everywhere organised schemes for the production of vegetables, fruit, rabbits, poultry and pigs, and even the townsman knows of the yeoman service to the public performed at the Fruit Preservation Centres. These activities have kept them in close touch with the Ministries of Agriculture and Food. For the Ministry of Health they have collected evidence on rural housing, they have done propaganda work for the Ministry of Information, and last but not least is the successful scheme under which they have supervised the collection of medicinal herbs for the Ministry of Supply. No wonder they are proud of their record!

MARLBOROUGH'S CENTURY

THIS year Marlborough celebrates its centenary, and one of the first impressions of those from other schools on hearing of it will be of surprise that it is so comparatively young. In those hundred years it has made a great name and seems largely to have caught up many of its older competitors. In fact Marlborough is a representation of the great renaissance of public schools in the middle of the nineteenth century. They had passed through a bad time, for when the famous Dr. Butler went to Shrewsbury there had been the tiniest handful of boys there. How much of the springing up of new schools a hundred years ago was due to Arnold and his "changing the face of the public schools of England" it is hard to say; but it is tolerably certain that Marlborough, for one, owes a debt to Arnold. Nine years after its foundation Cotton was appointed Master and he had been a devoted disciple of the great Headmaster of Rugby and figures as "the Young Master" in *Tom Brown's School Days*. Cotton's reign at Marlborough is said to have been the turning point in the school's history, and when he left he was allowed to name one of his closest Rugby friends as his successor. In one respect Marlborough has been supremely fortunate, namely its surroundings. The fine old Queen Anne house once the home of the Seymours and then a celebrated coaching inn: the pretty, wide high street with its red roofs: the beauties of Savernake Forest and the downs—these things have had much of the power, which belongs to the more venerable buildings of Winchester or Eton, of establishing a tradition of pride and affection among boys and old boys alike. *Floreat; florebit.*

THE NATIONAL STUD

THE report that the National Stud is to be transferred gradually from County Kildare to join Lord Furness's Gilltown Stud at Gillingham in Dorset is obviously of much interest to breeders of bloodstock. It was during the last war that Colonel Hall-Walker—afterwards Lord Wavertree—presented his stallions and mares to the nation, and the Government bought at a valuation the magnificently equipped establishment at Tully in which they were housed. Though reasons suggest themselves why such a move might be postponed until times are quieter in Dorset, there has undoubtedly been a good deal of feeling in the past that the proper place for the National Stud was in this country. The old "Compton" establishment to which Lord Furness brought his stud from Gilltown in Ireland was owned in succession by Captain Phipps Hornby and Major Fife-Cookson, by Captain Adye and by Sir Alec Black. To-day under Lord Furness's ownership it is said to be the finest of its kind in England.

REPLANNING LONDON

THE L.C.C. Reconstruction Plans will be presented to the Council in a month's time, and by then it is to be hoped that the parallel proposals of the Royal Institute of British Architects on exhibition at the National Gallery, and outlined on pages 1060-1, will have been digested by as many citizens as possible. Meanwhile Lord Snell has revealed some of the main features of the L.C.C. scheme in an interview to the *News Chronicle*. Besides new housing schemes in East London and other slum areas, the nature of which is not disclosed but which we hope are not all flats, new roads are mentioned segregating heavy traffic from residential areas, and a definite plan for developing the south bank of the Thames between County Hall and Blackfriars. The R.I.B.A. scheme suggests a national exhibition park at this point,



Will F. Taylor

VILLAGE SCENE, BIDDESTONE, WILTSHIRE

A COUNTRYMAN'S NOTES

By

Major C. S. JARVIS

serving with the Fleet—the other lies in the Heligoland Bight in a submarine which was lost in 1917.

* * *

THE bombing by the Royal Air Force of the Ruhr dams reminds one of our own water reservoirs, though none of those I have visited for fishing purposes would cause very much damage to the countryside if the masonry barrier were destroyed. There might be a few isolated farm-houses swept away, some corn crops inundated and some very nice trout stranded high and dry in the fields, but nothing could occur in any way approaching the ruin which has followed the rush of waters loosed by the smashing of the Mohne and Eder dams.

Our most famous reservoir from a fishing point of view, as opposed to the natural interest taken in it from a drinking, bathing and general purposes outlook by the people of Bristol, is Blagdon Lake which was first filled with water in the year 1899. I am not certain if Bristol was the first city to evolve the idea of a fishery as a side-line to its waterworks, but the lake is undoubtedly the most remarkable of all our artificial trout waters. It was first stocked in 1900, and I remember very clearly the great excitement in the angling world when the first lucky rods on the water in 1904 came in with stupendous bags which averaged no less than 4 lb. 13 oz., while the heaviest trout of that season tipped the scale at 9 lb. 2 oz. The enormous size of the fish and their superlative condition was of course in some measure due to the rich feeding available for the first two or three years on newly-flooded land, and the pessimists gave it as their opinion that deterioration would follow rapidly; but for once the pessimists were wrong—and I do like to see a confirmed pessimist discomfited. There is

some special quality of the Blagdon water which provides an ample ration of natural fish food—caddis, stickleback, snail and others—the lack of which is responsible for the poor undersized trout in so many of our artificial waters; and, though Blagdon failed to live up to the almost impossible standard of 1904 and the three succeeding years, it has maintained its general excellence since 1908 without any falling off.

* * *

IN common with so many men of my period I have grown into the habit of thinking that nothing is half so good as it was 30 years ago, particularly fishing, and after this confession of belonging to the ranks of the despised pessimists it is refreshing to look at Blagdon's record for over three decades. I had imagined it must have deteriorated in common with every other water through over-fishing, and that the trout were smaller with bags half the size, and it was therefore satisfactory to discover that "as things have been they remain." The number of trout taken in 1942 was 772 averaging 2 lb. 10 oz., and, if we go back 30 years to what is regarded as the peak period, we find that the number then was 976 averaging 2 lb. 8 oz., and the falling off in the actual catch is of course due solely to there being far fewer anglers at work owing to the war. The important point is that the average weight of the trout in the lake has more than maintained itself and, incidentally, the heaviest fish of 1942 was one ounce short of 8 lb. whereas the best fish of 1912 was a mere tiddler of 6 lb. only.

* * *

READ in a war correspondent's article the other day that one of the differences between the 1st Army and the 8th Army is that the former draws its sugar and tea ration ready mixed whereas the latter has them separately. If there had been any question of my being sent out with a reinforcement draft to North Africa, and I had had any choice in the matter, I should have plumped to serve with General Montgomery, as one of the greatest drawbacks

IN my Notes recently I mentioned the doings of two "Snotties" in the 1900s who exploited the possibilities of all the trout and salmon waters in the vicinity of every naval station in Great Britain, and one of them, now a very senior officer, has written to me admitting his identity. In his letter he relates another story of those days, which recalls that of the Home Guardsman who went bombing over Germany—a tale of a little lie told light-heartedly which got completely out of hand.

Two cadets at Dartmouth Naval College on a "whole holiday" rowed up to Totnes trailing mackerel lines behind their boat, but the mackerel is almost as moody a fish as a Test trout and they did not have a strike during either the outward or the return journey. On their way back to Dartmouth they saw some fishermen using a seine net for salmon and the haul brought in a 12 lb. fish, which they bought as some consolation for a blank day. On coming ashore at the College landing they told one of the onlookers that they had caught the salmon on a mackerel line, and immediately the story spread like wildfire until everyone had heard the wonderful news, including the staff of the college.

Ultimately they were called up to give further details of their wonderful capture to the Captain and Commander, both of whom were keen fishermen. Those acquainted with the very rigid naval discipline which obtains at Dartmouth Naval College, and is now paying good dividends on all the seas, will realise that the small white liars were in a very nasty predicament. To own up to the truth now that the story had got such a firm hold would have made the Captain look a fool and have brought serious repercussions. There was no alternative to sticking to the tale, and this, shaking in their shoes, they did.

The following Saturday the Captain, Commander and most of the staff were out trawling mackerel lines for salmon over the whole length of the Dart, and buoyed up with hope continued to do this until gradually the excitement died down. One of these cadet "salmon fishers" of those far-off days is still

to war is this reprehensible habit of mixing the tea and sugar ration.

I met with it first during the South African campaign, and in those days it was carried out in a most haphazard fashion, with sufficient sugar with the tea to spoil it for those who prefer the beverage unsweetened, and the right amount of tea with the sugar to cause tea leaves to appear in puddings as thick as sultanas. This was so much the case that we imagined that the crime had been committed by careless fatigue men at the ration stores and not by some "High Up" on the staff. In the last war, however, we realised that this tea and sugar

mixing business was done systematically and according to regulations and, while gulping down what is called in the Army "Sergeant-Major's tea"—so heavily sweetened that the spoon will stand up in it—we used to try to envisage the department in the War Office charged with the important work. We imagined a door inscribed with the legend "G.O.C. Sugar and Tea Mixing Corps" and inside the room a large and red-tasseled staff working with weights and scales. We wondered also what the G.O.C. himself looked like: I am sure he was very heavily decorated with a veritable herbaceous border of medal ribbons, and I know he was

mentioned in dispatches frequently as I gave him one myself every time I drank the nauseating decoction for which he was responsible.

There were two other "High Ups" of the last war whom we also wished to meet. One was the man who was supposed to put the pork in the pork-and-bean ration but ate it himself, and the other was the senior R.A.M.C. officer with the shaky hand who poured the chlorine into our drinking water. This officer, we believed, was a confirmed dipsomaniac and, when handling the chlorine bottle, was unable to break himself of the habit of pouring out a "stiff one."

HISTORY GOING TO RUIN

THE HOUSE IN WHICH CHARLES II HID AFTER THE BATTLE OF WORCESTER

By DUNCAN KESSLER



MOSELEY OLD HALL SEEN FROM THE SURROUNDING FIELDS

I HAVE just visited Moseley Old Hall, a few miles north of Wolverhampton. I went there in order to verify for myself reports that this historic mansion was fast falling into a state of dilapidation and decay from which, if not quickly taken into hand, it might never be able to recover. Being neither historian nor architect, nor even builder's apprentice, I was not sure that I should be able

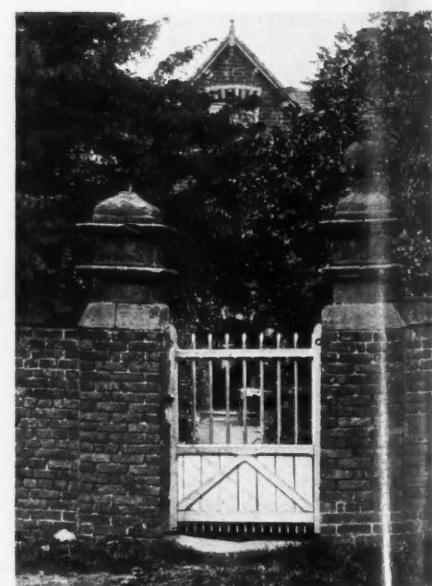
to form any reliable opinion on the matter. I need not have worried; ominous cracks, crumbling plaster and gaping holes in the roof have a way of speaking abundantly clearly for themselves.

Moseley Old Hall is situated on a rambling country lane seemingly miles from anywhere. Even if eventually you succeed in finding it, it is doubtful if its outside appearance would

attract your attention, for it is square and austere, cloaked moreover in that dull red brick which is all too characteristic of the neighbourhood. Yet its crown of Tudor chimneys belies its rather commonplace appearance. And, once venture a foot inside, you find its whole nature transformed, and scenes of history and romance unfold before the eye. For it is here that Charles II took refuge in his historic flight after



THE ELIZABETHAN TIMBERED HOUSE AS IT WAS
Before its re-casing in brick about 1870



THE GATE FROM THE LANE
Through which Charles II passed

the Battle of Worcester in 1651.* Here too is one of those delightfully complicated structures designed to afford secret accommodation for the practice of the Roman Catholic faith at a time when it was punished with the severest penalties known to the law.

The house is undoubtedly Elizabethan in age, but although its exact date is unknown, there is evidently no doubt as to the identity of its architect. It was one Nicholas Owen, a Jesuit, notorious as the builder of many a similar and beautiful mansion for harbouring outlawed Catholics, who eventually paid the price of his non-conformity upon the rack. Originally it was of that black-and-white semi-timbered type peculiar to the period, unfortunately wear and tear and the vagaries of time necessitated its complete bricking-in about 1870, with blue brick trimmings, so that what must have been a warm and friendly face is now rendered gloomy and drab. Internally, however, it preserves nearly all of Owen's original structure (it is said that one of the ground-floor rooms has been enlarged, but I was unable to determine which one) and much of its original detail. Even the bed in which Charles slept survives, though it has been removed elsewhere. The house may be seen on application.

In 1651 Moseley was the home of the Whitgreave family. After the Battle of Worcester, on September 3, Charles took refuge at Whiteladies, some 10 miles from Moseley, parted from Lord Wilmot and his bodyguard, and, after disguising himself as a wood-cutter, lay hid in the woods. Here in the West Midlands he was among potential friends, the loyal Roman Catholic squires who in the event were exclusively responsible for his eventual escape. Failing to cross the Severn, the bridges of which were too closely guarded, he doubled back to Boscobel, a hunting lodge near Whiteladies, then tenanted by one of six brothers

* For historical and other detail I am indebted to the learned and admirable guide-book of W. A. Horrox: for local information, to Mrs. Adey, the present tenant, who kindly showed me round.



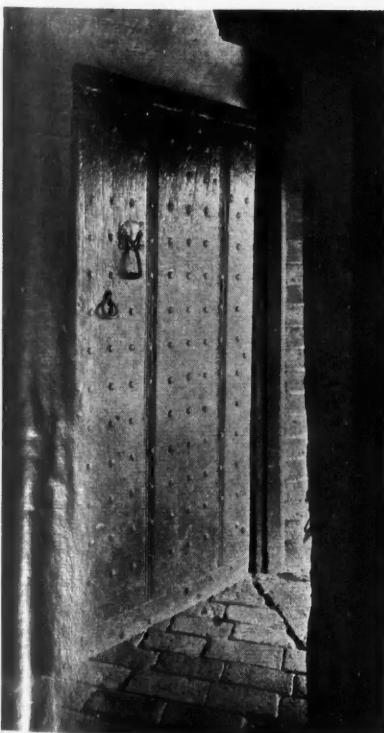
THE KING'S BED IN THE ROOM OCCUPIED BY CHARLES II. The bed has now been removed elsewhere

Penderel. Meanwhile, Wilmot had reconnoitred the London road, and, finding it too heavily patrolled to be safe, made his way to Moseley and arranged with Colonel Lane of Bentley that if Charles could be found, he should accompany Lane's daughter, in the capacity of her servant, to Bristol, for which she had a pass. Another of the Penderel brothers, who was maintaining liaison between Boscobel and Moseley, thereupon produced Charles, who reached Moseley in the middle of the night of September 6. There he found Father Huddlestone, the resident priest, and it is said that their conversations, during these tense days, were the beginning of the King's change of faith, not confessed until, on his death-bed, Father Huddlestone was again secretly summoned to take the King's last confession. Here, then,

Charles remained till the night of Tuesday-Wednesday, 9th-10th. On the Tuesday afternoon he escaped discovery by a search-party of soldiers only through lying in a secret hiding-place. That night he left with Colonel Lane for his long ride to the south coast.

Since 1821, Moseley has been used as a farm-house; and so it is now. Its present tenant, Mrs. Adey, is very alive to the nature of her trust and conducted me around with great pride and understanding. I was first shown the back door by which Charles entered, a fine solid piece of oak which has weathered particularly well. Thence up the great staircase, a fine massive example of its period, to the room in which he is reputed to have slept. Frankly I was rather disappointed in this, there being little to recommend it except its old fireplace and no trace of its original panelling. Leading from it, however, at the far end, by what must once have been a sliding panel door, is a narrow passage, and under the floor of this passage the secret hiding-place. Here it was that Charles was forced to hide when the soldiers came in search of him. He must have been devilish uncomfortable, for it is only a few feet square and entirely airless. I know I thoroughly disengaged the few seconds in which I was enclosed therein.

On the other side of Charles's room is a larger and finer room where he probably took his meals. It is completely panelled in oak and retains its broad oak floor in perfect preservation. It has an atmosphere entirely of its own. Other rooms on this floor are almost as well preserved and similarly characteristic of the period. Between two of them is a broad hollow wall, leaving a space still to be explored, and let into the panelling are small cupboards, now advertised by their latches but obviously hidden in bygone days. But what attracted me most was the attic. Right up under the roof is the whole lay-out for the illicit practice of religion, including chapel, sacristy, priest's kitchen, and priest's bedroom. Stuck up on the double oak doors leading into the chapel, though scarcely legible, can still be seen the parchment on which the Holy Days are written. There



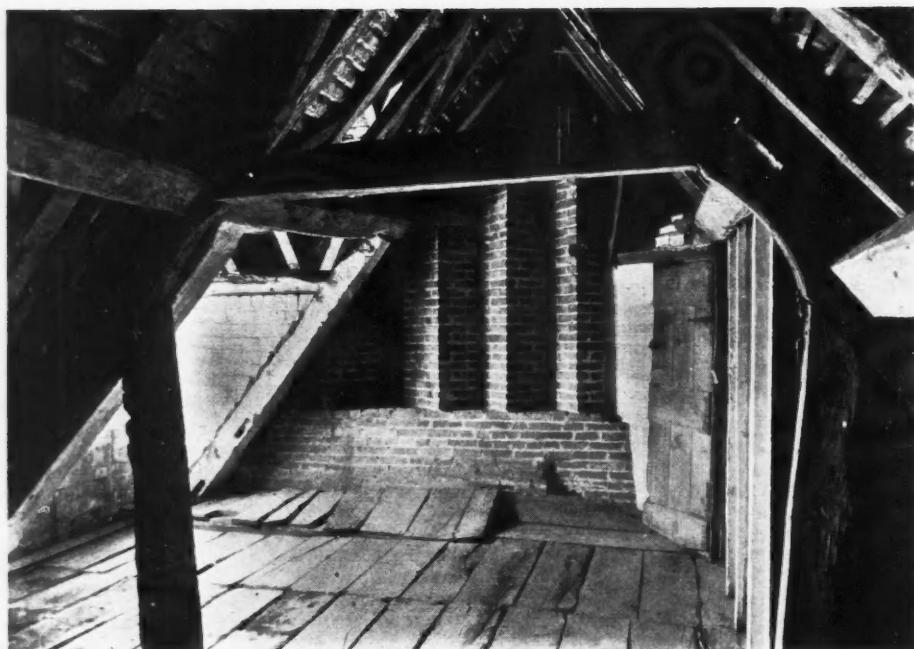
THE BACK DOOR BY WHICH THE DISGUISED KING ARRIVED. (Centre) THE STAIRCASE. (Right) ENTRANCES TO CHARLES'S HIDING-PLACE, ORIGINALLY CONCEALED BY WAINSCOT

is a garret, besides, in which one can appreciate the craftsmanship put into the beams and rafters holding up the roof, and leading from all this a secret passage and false chimney whose position and exits I was by now far too dizzy to trace or explore. I can well understand the hopelessness of attempting to track down these zealous upholders of a forbidden faith.

But it is in the attic that one comes face to face with the other side of the picture, the encroachment of decay through lack of upkeep. Not only are there great gaps in the plaster, but the whole structure to which it is attached is rotting and falling in. Large cracks foretell forthcoming collapse. Even the roof is in places visibly sagging and it admits of innumerable chinks and holes through which the weather can still further stretch her devastating fingers. The simple truth about Moseley Old Hall is that here is a building of rare historic interest, internally well preserved and a fine example of its period, fast being allowed to go to rack and ruin. Of the buildings in which Charles sheltered during those crucial days, it is the one with by far the greatest historic and circumstantial interest, though overshadowed by Boscobel and the Royal Oak. Boscobel was acquired by the Earl of Bradford 25 years ago with a view to its preservation. The house, which has contemporary panelling and plasterwork, has been



FATHER HUDDLESTON'S ROOM AND THE DOOR TO THE CHAPEL



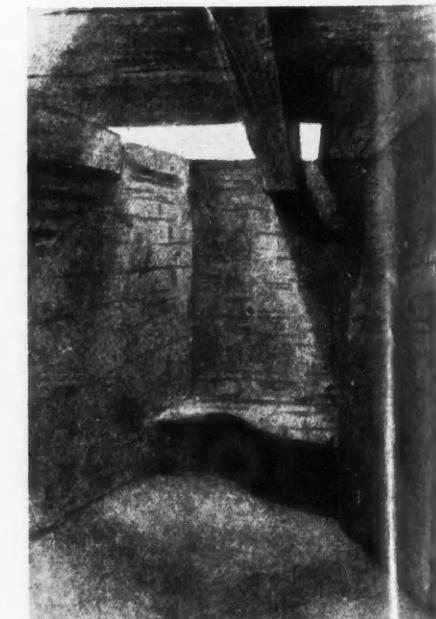
IN THE GARRET. The base of one of the Elizabethan chimney-stacks

re-roofed and repaired, and carefully maintained by its public-spirited owner and his wife. Thousands of people visited it before the war. Whiteladies and Bentley are no more. Unless something is done about Moseley, and soon, it too will shortly be entirely lost to posterity.

The position seems to be this. The tenants of the house, busy farming people, cannot afford to set it in order, though they would if they could. One can quickly appreciate from the immaculate shape in which the lived-in part of the house is kept, and from the interest which they take in it as a whole, that they would not suffer this wastage willingly. The owners of the property, a local colliery company, who evidently found it cheaper to buy it outright than risk lawsuits resulting from ground sinkage, are naturally not primarily interested in the historic aspect of their possession. It puzzles me actually how they expect to maintain it even as an habitable farm-house if they leave it as it is;



ONE OF THE HIDING-PLACES AND THE ENTRANCE TO IT



but that is entirely their own business. I gather, however, that they are sufficiently alive to the importance of their trust as to have undertaken not to mine that particular part of the particular seam of coal which immediately underlies the house, in order to safeguard it against collapse from beneath. But that does not solve the problem. Boscobel shows what could be done by local initiative. It is to be hoped that, before it is too late, this will again be stirred on behalf of Moseley—so accessible to Wolverhampton, Walsall, and other prosperous towns. When the pious duty of repair is fulfilled, the house might be vested in some such religious body as cares for Harvington Hall, in Worcestershire, another famous old Roman Catholic home; or the National Trust might be approached to administer a maintenance fund. But it must be remembered, in our new democracy, that the National Trust is only maintained by the public, and that it is the people at large who have now succeeded to the responsibilities hitherto shouldered by individual benefactors. War has already exacted enormous toll of Britain's fine architectural heritage. It would be a pity to allow even more to go to waste through sheer neglect and false economy.

CONSIDER THE RABBIT

The Folly and Waste of Gassing—Some Alternatives

By J. WENTWORTH DAY

LET us consider the rabbit. He is in a bad way. Nemesis has overtaken him. He is becoming almost the rarest animal in Britain, a felon with the reward of gold set upon his head. Where once you might shoot a hundred rabbits in a day, or see a score playing about the hedgerow bury in the quiet dusk, to-day you will not shoot ten or see one. And if you do shoot one, he is worth half a crown or three shillings in the market, where, in peace days, you were lucky to get three pence or four pence for him, skin and all.

The rabbit, in fine, has become a major casualty of war. War Agricultural Committees and their "pest officers"—a beautiful bureaucratic name for a sort of official rat-catcher-cum-gamekeeper who may be anyone from an ex-M.F.E. (I know three such) to a one-time poacher—these officers and their masters have declared grim and gruesome war on the rabbit. Whitehall has signed his death warrant as ruthlessly as ever the Roundheads set the seal on the headsmen's order that sent Charles to the block. For, like the unhumorous and self-righteous Cromwellians, Whitehall has decided that Brer Rabbit is a treasonable, a parasitic, and a leech-like enemy of the State. They say he eats far more corn and roots than his hide and flesh are worth.

Therefore, he is shot, netted, snared, trapped and gassed. I do not quarrel with the first three methods. I dislike the fourth. And I abominate the fifth.

The result is an amazing phenomenon in a decade of phenomena—the virtual disappearance of the rabbit. I will not say he is extinct, for, like many another persecuted sect, the rabbit has been driven underground. There he is busy breeding. This warm and gentle spring is already seeing, in shy and sunny corners of the woods, the nimble antics and endearing frolics of tiny bunnies.

But before long the mothering does and their tiny babes will be coughing and kicking in their death throes as the deadly gas fumes of the pest officer trickle through burrows and sleeping chambers. There will be rabbits dying in agony underground, or crawling miserably out into the open, blundering, half-blind and gasping, towards the light, lurching drunkenly on their feet. They will crawl, miserable and emaciated, to die in a ditch or be snapped up by a stray dog.

I have seen them lying about by the score, useless as food, ruined as pelts, pathetic and pitiable objects. Only last week Mr. Lagden, the Chief Machinery Officer of the Essex War

Agricultural Committee and a practical farmer who farms 400 acres of his own, said to me: "This gassing is incredibly cruel. It makes me shudder. I have seen the poor brutes staggering about like skeletons in fur. I can't imagine how people think it is a humane method of getting rid of them. And what a waste."

It is time, I suggest, that this whole question of gassing rabbits was re-examined. It was embarked upon in the first place partly as a hasty, wartime measure to reduce the super-abundance of rabbits which threatened the crops. But it was also fostered and sponsored by so-called humane societies, many of whose officials, perhaps, have no practical experience of rabbit-catching.

I do not defend trapping, but I say deliberately that the gassing of rabbits is the most wasteful and inhumane method of the wanton destruction of wild life ever devised by man. A gassed rabbit suffers untold agony. He is wasted as food and lost as a skin. Yet shops and housewives are crying out for him. The fur markets demand his skin. They are needed for felt hats—which I suppose may be rationed at any moment—and for cheap fur coats, baby-wear and coat linings. In one year recently this country exported no less than £934,000 worth of rabbit skins to America. The import of Australian rabbit skins, on which we formerly depended, has almost entirely ceased. The rabbit trains which used to run from Thetford in Norfolk and from Devon and the Welsh border, carrying tens of thousands of rabbits to the London markets, no longer run.

Rabbits which could be a useful adjunct to our rations, a boon and a blessing to the housewife, are either unobtainable or are costing six to ten times their pre-war price.

Rabbits can be frozen, canned, turned into brawn or rendered down into tinned soup. They are recognised as the best invalid diet, equal, if not superior, to chicken, and cost one-quarter the price of a chicken. Why waste them?

No one would suggest that rabbits should be allowed to return to their former abundance. They were, indeed, only abundant because so



PUTTING A COLLAR ON A FERRET FOR USE WITH A LINE

many acres of farm land were allowed to go derelict. But rabbits, like everything else in nature, can be maintained on a reasonable balance.

Where they must be kept down I suggest that the provisions of the Ground Game Act be suspended for the duration of the war and that any farm labourer in any village be allowed to snare, ferret, net or shoot rabbits. Hodge is the best rabbit-trapper alive. He knows all the arts and tricks. He can catch rabbits with the ancient wisdom and inherited magic of generations of woodland forbears and hedgerow sportsmen. Notice, please, that I did not ask for trapping to be included in these means of destruction. I would abolish the trap equally with the gassing machine.

And if you doubt that rabbits can be kept under by the simple methods of snaring, shooting, ferreting and netting, I cast my mind back to what I have seen on two great estates which I know well, Croxton Park in Cambridgeshire, where that famous agriculturist, the late Lord Eltisley, brought farming to the peak of perfection, and Kimbolton Castle in Huntingdonshire, where Viscount Mandeville has practically caused the rabbit to be wiped out.

At Kimbolton before the war, eight of us in one day shot over 1,500 rabbits, on a farm so infested by them that Lord Mandeville remitted the entire rent to the tenant. Yet when I was shooting there a year ago, five guns killed only three rabbits in a day. Much the same thing happened at Croxton, and, in a different measure, at Euston, the Duke of Grafton's place in Suffolk.

At both Croxton and Kimbolton the tenants and labourers on the estates have been allowed to have a free crack at the rabbits. The result is they are almost down to vanishing point, and many a village kitchen has had an excellent dinner in consequence. Not a pound of flesh or a skin has been wasted. Many an extra shilling has gone into the cottage housewife's stocking from the sale of skins alone.

Yet, in Essex, on two shoots which I know well, Abbots Hall and Copt Hall, together adjoining and making about 1,500 acres, there is scarcely a rabbit to be seen, where, in the past, we used to shoot from 100 to 300 in a day and think ourselves lucky to get 3½d. each for them in the market.

Most of those Essex rabbits have been gassed. It is the same on thousands of other farms and estates.

The answer, as I have suggested, is that the keeping down of rabbits should be left to farm tenants and farm labourers, under the supervision, if need be, of the head gamekeeper, if they are on a big estate, or the pest officer if they are on small properties. Then we shall do away with this thoughtless, wasteful form of slow suffocation, the quintessence of cruelty, and at the same time divert valuable food to the housewife and add another export to those which we must send to America.



SETTING A SNARE FOR A RABBIT

NEW LIGHT ON TUDOR FURNITURE

II—QUEEN ELIZABETH'S COFFER-MAKERS, JOHN AND THOMAS GRENE

By R. W. SYMONDS

It is shown that the most costly furniture of the sixteenth century, covered with fabric and studded with brass nails, was produced by coffer-makers, originally the makers of travelling coffers or trunks.

THE oft-quoted statement of the Elizabethan historian William Harrison that "The furniture of our houses also exceedeth, and is grown in maner euen to passing delicacie" is reflected in the bills of John and Thomas Grene, coffer-makers to Queen Elizabeth (1553-66 and 1566-1600 respectively). The descriptions of the furniture supplied by these craftsmen become more and more costly and rich as the years pass. The bills also show, not only that a stream of orders was constantly flowing from the Wardrobe to their workshop, but also that the Grenes must have had a large organisation for those days, complete with skilled journeymen and apprentices, to cope with the ever-increasing volume of royal work, which ranged from functional standards, clothesacks, barehides, and coffers, leather-covered or of leather, to sumptuous chairs, stools, desks, screens, and coffers, all covered with rich fabrics wrought with gold or silver, also with velvet or silk often embroidered. The covering of articles with fine and delicate fabrics and garnishing with ribbon and nails, whether it was a chair or stool frame, or a desk, or the case of a virginal, was exacting work that required a meticulous eye.

In the sixteenth century, when a high standard of handicraftsmanship obtained, there is but little doubt that this fabric-covered furniture of the coffer-maker presented a very beautiful and rich appearance; for, where there is the combination of highly skilled craftsmanship,

the finest quality material, and design that is true to its material and construction, beauty cannot be far away. How sumptuous and delightful sounds this crimson and silver table desk which John Grene made, perhaps for Elizabeth's own use, in 1565, the year before he died:

John Grene our Coffermaker for makinge of a desk of timber couered wth crimson velvet garnished wth lace and fringe of siluer and nayles siluered wth yron-work siluered as staynes with ioyntes vire nayles and other necessary yronworke belonginge to the same desk.

Also how attractive must have been the pair of virginals and the little jewel coffer which are described in a royal order on the Wardrobe requesting it to supply the covering materials for these articles to

John Grene. (It would seem that it was the custom for the Wardrobe to supply nearly all the covering fabrics, other than leather, to the royal coffer-makers to make up.)

Wee woll and commaunde you Immediatlie vpon the Sights hereof to delyver or cause to be



PORTRAIT OF QUEEN ELIZABETH

The X chair in the background has the escutcheon containing the royal arms. Painter anonymous. At Hardwick Hall

coffer-makers' chairs and stools that had been made up to this date. The following is the description taken from the royal wardrobe accounts:

To Thomas Grene for timber work of 19 chairs, 6 high stools, 24 square stools and 11 footstools of walnut and other timber of which some are covered with tissue, cloth of gold, and velvet and various colours, and some embroidered and lozengered with venice gold silver and silk, fringed with similar gold, silver and silk, the aforesaid chairs having backs lined with satin and pillows of fustian filled with down, gilt scutchions, some with pomells of gilt wood and some with pomells of copper gilt, great gilt bullion nails, small gilt nails, black nails, girthwebb, sackcloth for the ironwork, canvas cloth, cases of cotton and leather and all other necessities to the same pertaining, some of the aforesaid tissue cloth of gold and velvet for some of the said chairs and stools and some of the satin for lining of the same of the Queen's store on the separate burden of Thomas Knevett keeper of the Palace of Westminster and Ralph Hope groom of the Wardrobe of the Queen.

The 24 square stools must have been for the use of the court ladies with their farthingale dresses. The X chair (of which design the chairs of this suite undoubtedly were because of the mention of "pomells" and "scutchions"), for a lady with a farthingale dress, was not a seat that could be sat upon gracefully and with comfort.

A set of chairs and stools that were covered by Thomas Grene with materials obtained from the Wardrobe and from other royal tradesmen were supplied in 1581-82. This set must have eclipsed in the way of regal sumptuousness all other

The total cost of this suite of chairs and stools was £842 14s. 1½d., which in to-day's currency must represent a sum in the neighbourhood of £8,000 at least. The chief reason for the high cost was due to the value of the covering materials and the trimmings. One item alone, that represents over one-third of the cost, is "66 lbs 9 ounces qrt of fri ge of gold and silver . . . at £4 16s. per lb. and 8s. per ounce," which amounts to £320 10s. To give some idea of the richness and range of the



AN ELIZABETHAN COFFER-MAKER'S COVERED CHAIR
With appliquéd cloth of gold on red satin ground. (The escutcheon has been fixed upside down in error.) At Knole

fabrics, the following is a list of those used, together with their cost per yard:

Cloth of gold, at 50s.
Cloth of silver, at 40s.
Cloth of glaucous and crimson gold, at 40s.
Green cloth of gold, at 33s. 4d.
Purple cloth of gold, at 40s.
Carnation cloth of gold, at 40s.
Russet cloth of gold, at 40s.
Crimson velvet, at 30s.
Carnation velvet, at 26s.
Purple velvet, at 17s.
Purple velvet with works (*sic*), at 26s. 8d.
Black velvet, at 23s.
Mulleys velvet, at 20s.
Glaucous velvet, at 17s. 6d.
Green velvet, at 26s. 8d.
Blue velvet, at 18s.
Crimson satin, at 10s.
Purple satin, at 10s.
Glaucous satin, at 12s.
Blue satin, at 13s. 4d.

The following are the names of the several tradesmen who contributed towards the production of the chairs and stools:

Thomas Grene, coffer-maker.
*David Smythe, embroiderer.
Roger Montague, fringe-maker and silk-worker.
Alice Herne, painter and gilder.
Gilbert Polson, iron-worker.
Thomas Mounte, tailor.

Thomas Grene supplied the wooden frames of the chairs and stools and carried out the work of "covering and ornamenting" them with the materials and trimmings. He also supplied the "pillows of fustian filled with down" together with "girthwebe sackcloth and canvas cloth." The most expensive item in Grene's charges was the cost of 31,000 gilt nails, at 26s. 8d. per 1,000. He also used 342 large gilt bullion nails at 6d. each. The chairs were decorated with pommels, some of which were painted and gilt by Alice Herne, while others, supplied by Grene, were of copper gilt. Alice Herne also charged for painting and gilding 11 "scutchions" for the chairs at 6s. 8d. each. Grene also made leather cases for four of the chairs and cotton cases for the remaining 15. For the six high stools he supplied leather cases, and also for 18 of the square stools; the remaining six of the latter having cotton cases. The foot-stools had cases of both leather and cotton.

That some chairs and stools had leather cases and some only cotton suggests that those

fitted with the former were intended to be taken from one palace to another, wherever the Queen was in residence; for the mediæval custom of moving costly furniture from house to house still obtained in Elizabeth's reign. This removal and transport of domestic furniture was in itself a link between it and the coffer-maker, whose main trade it must be remembered was for making things in connection with transport and travel.

One other interesting point revealed by the Wardrobe accounts concerning the coffer-maker's trade was that his work of bottoming chairs and stools with girthweb and covering their frames with material was taken over in the seventeenth century by the upholsterer. For the upholsterer in this century worked with a hammer and nails as well as with the needle, whereas hitherto he had used only the needle. This transference of the "upholstery" of chairs from the coffer-maker's craft to that of the upholsterer also coincided with the period when furniture ceased to be taken from house to house, since in the Wardrobe accounts of the seventeenth century chairs and stools were now no longer—at least very seldom—supplied with travelling cases. When in the seventeenth century the upholsterer made chairs he bought the frames from the joiner, and, in the case of leather upholstered chairs, the leather from the leather-sellers. In this century the royal coffer-makers (who were now becoming known as trunk-makers) returned to their original trade of leather-workers, and their work was now confined to the production of things made of leather or covered with leather; for they no longer covered articles with fabric.

On Thomas Grene's death in 1600, his son John succeeded to his place as royal coffer-maker. According to his will Thomas had two daughters, Mary and Susan; and among the bequests which he made was that "One siluer boule all guilte of the valewe of fflowre pounds to remayne to the office of her maties Wardrobe of removinge beddes attendant for the gentlemen of the said office to drinke in for remembrance of me."

Another bequest was to his "lovinge



CHAIR WITH LEGS AND STRETCHERS

The seventeenth century saw the coffer-maker's X chair superseded by this type, the product of the upholsterer. Circa 1660. At Knole

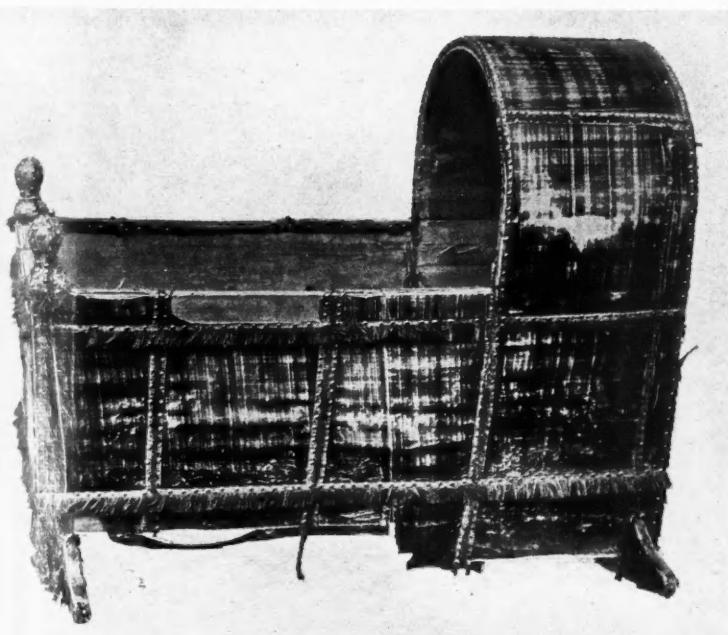
frendes Peeter Blande her maties skinner and Humphrey Cram mercer," to each of whom he left the sum of £6 13s. 4d.

His instructions were that he should be buried in the parish church of St. Gregory's. This church was built against the south wall at the west end of St. Paul's Cathedral, and the fact that Thomas was buried there shows that he, and probably William and John before him, lived near to the Wardrobe, which was in the same ward of the City—the Castle Baynard Ward—as St. Gregory's.

John Grene II died in 1608. After this event the further happenings to the Grene family went unrecorded and are therefore lost to posterity.

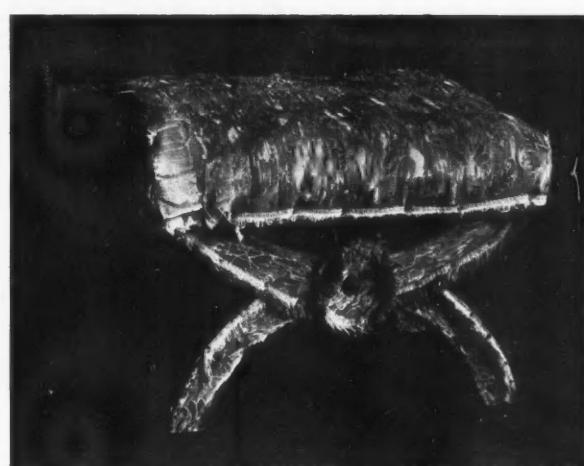
* In Stow's *Survey of London* it is recorded that David Smith, Embroiderer to Queen Elizabeth, built some almshouses for six poor widows on St. Peter's Hill. They were called Embroiderer's Alms

Houses and had two rooms each. David Smith died in 1587, aged 63 years, and was buried in St. Benet's, Pauls Wharf. He had eight sons and eight daughters and his monument, which was on the south wall of the chancel, read: "Whose honest, vertuous, and compassionate Care for the Needy, both in Soule and Body, is expressed by his Benevolence that way extended; like a good Steward, making others Partakers of his well employed Talent." Both the almshouses and St. Benet's Church were destroyed in the Great Fire.



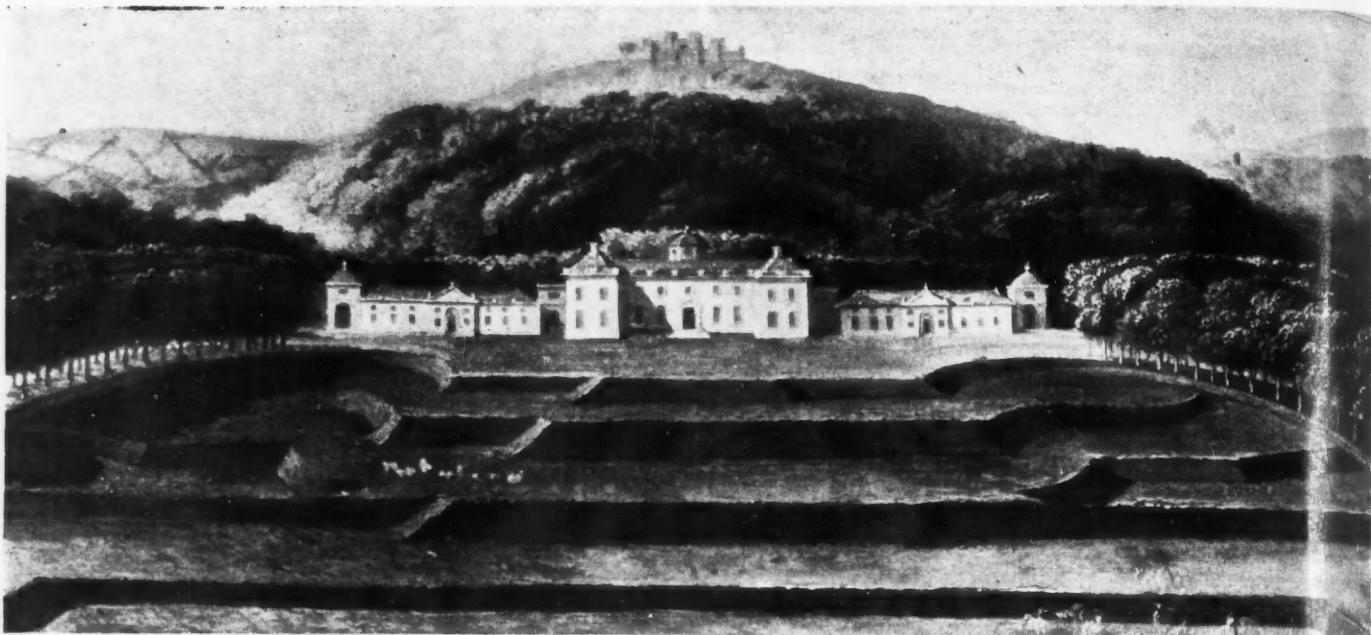
AN ELIZABETHAN COFFER-MAKER'S CRADLE

Covered with crimson velvet and garnished with nails and fringed. At Badminton



AN ELIZABETHAN X STOOL

Garnished with nails and fringed with gold. At Knole



1.—CASTLE HILL, DEVON

The grass terraces and extended front have many points in common with Farley Hill Place, and may be due to the same designer (see Fig. 3)

FARLEY HILL PLACE, BERKSHIRE—II

THE HOME OF MR. LEWIS BRUCE

Built by John Walter about 1730, the fine setting and possibly the house are tentatively ascribed to the landscape gardener Charles Bridgeman

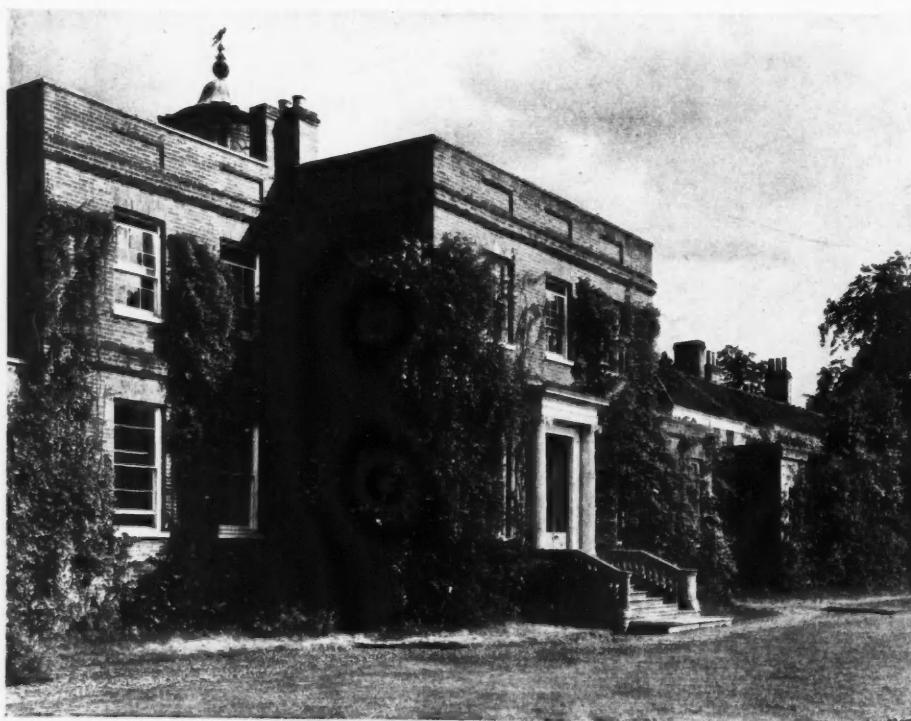
By CHRISTOPHER HUSSEY

THE curious contrast, pointed out last week, between the demure outside of this early Georgian mansion and its spectacular interior is just as marked in relation to its noble landscape setting. Its builder, a certain John Walter, evidently was content for a local man to erect the house and seems to have had a definite preference for the homely type standardised in London, and thence in country towns, since the Great Fire, in distinction

to the Palladian style at the time the latest fashion among the Whigs. But that did not deter him from having a great two-storeyed hall with a painted ceiling, or from having the landscape possibilities of the site developed by a practised hand. The unity of house and site, and the character of the landscape composition produced, suggest that the landscape gardener may have to some extent fulfilled the function of architect as well in this case.

There is no evidence of there having been any previous house on the site. What little history there is includes a definite statement that the land had been recently enclosed by a Colonel Charles Lannoy, previous to which this ridge of Lower Bagshot Sand and plateau gravel, naturally covered with heath, was presumably part of the extensive wastes and moorlands characteristic of the River Blackwater's course. In the twelfth century the land, which seems not to have been a manor, belonged to William Longespée, Earl of Salisbury, by virtue of which it came to be included in the county of Wiltshire, although 30 or 40 miles from the nearest point of that county; and technically remained so till 1844.

Mr. Walter, who was probably an uncle of the John Walter who founded *The Times* newspaper, and, like him, a London merchant, was therefore unrestricted in his choice of site for his new house. It occupies the west edge of the flat-topped ridge, where a shallow depression begins to furrow the west slope. The approach to the house is through woodland from the north-east, where the trees hide any prospect, and so by a flat forecourt with the ends of the long, low house screened with trees. Thus it is not till passing through the hall and saloon and coming out on the steps beyond (Fig. 2) that the visitor has a notion of the noble prospect lying beyond and commanded by the house (Fig. 5). The site itself and the treatment of the ground recalls Castle Hill, Devon, Earl Fortescue's home (Fig. 1), which, with its surrounding landscape, was remodelled at about the same date. The two places have much else in common. Both are long, narrow buildings standing on the side of a ridge, of similar plan with a great hall, and with a lantern on the roof. Moreover, at Castle Hill the earthworks that formed such an important part of early landscape gardens are better preserved than here, where they



2.—FARLEY HILL PLACE. THE CENTRE OF THE GARDEN FRONT



3.—LOOKING WEST DOWN THE PARK: THE GARDEN FRONT
Traces of the grass terraces, similar to those at Castle Hill (Fig. 1) can be discerned

scarcely appear in the photographs. To north and south of Farley Hill Place, as seen in Fig. 3, high banks project, now clothed with trees, emphasising the natural amphitheatre of the lie of the ground. The banks are continued behind the house in a wide semicircle. Between their western arms the ground was terraced in front of the house in a series of grass ramps faintly discernible in Fig. 3, of which the uppermost still forms the terrace before the house. At the extremities of the façade this top terrace curves forward on the same arcs as the enclosing banks. In the middle distance (Fig. 5) single trees, some of them magnificent specimens, gradually melt on either side of the axial line into woodland, disclosing a circular lake at the foot of the slope (Fig. 4).

It would be interesting to know who designed this highly effective composition. It is an excellent



4.—THE HOUSE FROM ACROSS THE LAKE



5.—FROM THE HOUSE, LOOKING DOWN THE PARK: AN EARLY 18TH-CENTURY LANDSCAPE



6.—THE STABLES



7.—FINE GEORGIAN WOODWORK



8.—A VICTORIAN ROOM

example of the intermediate stage in the evolution of landscape design, between the formal linear type associated with Le Nôtre, and the looser "all round" conception introduced by "Capability" Brown. William Kent is credited with being the first to conceive modelling landscape to resemble paintings, and parts of Kensington Gardens still preserve something of his planting. But at this time Charles Bridgeman was the landscape architect with the widest practice, and he made considerable use of turfed ramps and terraces for modelling his foregrounds into geometrical forms. He may well be responsible for the lay-out of both Farley Hill and Castle Hill. The architect of the latter house is unknown, but it is decidedly more Palladian in character. From the evidence of such a place as Bower House, in Essex, where an inscription records Flitcroft *architectus*, Bridgeman *designavit*, it appears that, like Brown after him, he was ready to superintend the building of a house as well as the lay-out of its grounds. Such an explanation



9.—THE ENTRANCE FRONT GLIMPSED FROM THE ORANGERY

Latterly used by the late W. B. E. Ranken as a studio

could account for the masterly placing of Farley Hill, its close relationship to its setting and, if Bridgeman acted as *ensemblier* for the interior, for the high quality of its decoration; the curious lack of architectural character in the elevations may also be accounted for by this hypothesis.

As on the entrance front, the west elevation is an enlargement of what master-builders were erecting around London and in the high streets of country towns. The projection of the three middle bays on this side gives a certain emphasis to the centre, combined with the lantern. The low side wings present their hipped ends to this aspect, further assisting the composition. It has immense charm, in spite of the insertion of ill-proportioned plate-glass windows and the adding of some excrescences, but is not an architect's work.

The length of the building is further prolonged by a charming stable range north of the north wing.

(Fig. 6) and an orangery south of the south wing. The view from the end window of this, looking along the east front beyond its own little garden, is seen in Fig. 9. It was used as his studio by the late W. B. E. Ranken, Mrs. Bruce's brother, who occupied the south wing of the house as a detached residence after his leaving Wrook a few years before the war. The shadow of Farley Hill Place may be seen very well adapted to subdivision. Room 10 was found not only for Mr. Ranken, but for his son Mr. Ernest Thesiger, besides the owner's family in the main block. If necessary, the north wing, containing a large music room facing west, could have been turned into yet another residence, each with its separate entrance.

Opening out of the great hall opposite the front door, the saloon is a symmetrical room of three bays, of which the chief features are the exquisite view from its windows and a handsome rococo marble mantelpiece (Fig. 11). Light in colouring, the room is excellent for flowers. After the hall and staircase, the most interesting room architecturally is a small one at the staircase's foot, probably designed as the master's business room in view of the number of its imposing built-in cupboards (Fig. 7) and strategic command of the front door. Its rich mouldings and laurel-wreath pulvinos are characteristic of the 1730s.

One of the bedrooms is remarkable for its singular panelling and an exquisite rococo



10.—A CHINESE MIRROR-PICTURE, LATE 18TH-CENTURY
The clock, inset in (colour) lacquer, is a real one

chimneypiece (Fig. 12). It is difficult to account for the excessive narrowness of the lofty panels, except that it was a carpenter's caprice.

Some of the rooms in the wing take a marked character from their late occupant, particularly the sitting-room, where the chairs are upholstered with outstanding specimens of Victorian floral needlework (Fig. 8). There is something tremendous about one of those comfortable padded rosewood armchairs, its respectable curves ablaze with tropically luxuriant blooms. In their time they were the latest functional ministrants to human comfort, an English contribution to the world's repertoire of furniture design—and it is doubtful whether, *qua* armchairs, they have ever been improved on for appearance or comfort. When thus adorned their respectability acquires a

grotesque exotic bloom. The bead-work pelmet drapery, hanging from a mahogany pelmet, is a rare Victorian survival. The black satin curtains are looped over a remarkably fine pair of holders in ormolu and white glass representing arum lilies.

In another room, with pine wainscot, the overmantel space is filled by a very unusual Chinese mirror (Fig. 10). On the glass ground a variety of objects are lacquered or inlaid with mother-of-pearl: a vase of fruit, a pot of chrysanthemums, and an adorable clock which used to work. The mirror, which was bought in China, seems

to be an Oriental version of those 18th-century Dutch or German landscapes, introducing a church tower containing a real clock, and as such it probably dates from the end of that century when it was no doubt made for the European market.

There is an amusing but not particularly informative description of a visit to Farley Hill in Miss Mitford's *Our Village*. Its owners, subsequent to John Walter, were a Mr. Dearsley, from whom it was acquired by Rowland Stephenson. Later it was occupied by J. P. Anderson, who is stated to have possessed a fine collection of pictures. Colonel Gray, who owned the house for 50 years, was a magistrate in Reading and M.P. for Bolton-the-Moors, and his widow remained here till 1916. Mr. Lewis Bruce, a grandson of the 8th Earl of Elgin, bought the place in 1920.



11.—THE SALOON CHIMNEYPIECE



12.—A ROCOCO CHIMNEYPIECE AND UNUSUAL WAINSCOT

A MASTER PLAN FOR GREATER LONDON

OVER two years of hard and detailed work has been put into the large and extremely interesting maps exhibited at the National Gallery by the London Regional Reconstruction Committee of the Royal Institute of British Architects. Mr. Arthur W. Kenyon is chairman of the Committee, which includes such experienced architects and planners as Mr. Curtis Green, Professor H. V. Lanchester, Mr. Stanley Hamp and Mr. Robert Atkinson. The exhibition consists almost entirely of practical plans for the London Region, with a minimum of that diagrammatic theorisation that caused so many headaches at the last R.I.B.A. Planning Exhibition, and no photographs at all of children paddling.

The main feature, which occupies most of the floor of the first Early Italian Room on the *piano nobile* of the Gallery, is a huge model of Greater London, and an annotated map of it suspended from the ceiling. On either side the proposals are detailed on large-scale Ordnance Survey sheets. With some important exceptions, to be mentioned later, the proposals are only outlined, in the sense that their smallest units are complete suburbs, working out their relationship to the general lay-out of traffic arteries, ring roads, railways, and zones. The central area, covered by the Royal Academy Planning Committee, is not dealt with in detail, further than taking the Bressey Road Plan as the starting point for outward developments. The Committee's Report states that it is assumed that the historic activities of the City and Westminster are continued and developed.

The area covered—from Walton-on-the-Heath to Waltham Abbey, and from Erith to Staines—is some 850 square miles with an estimated population of 8,500,000: that huge amorphous "conurbation" the growth and control of which present one of the most baffling problems of our time. It has been formed less by the outward spread of the metropolis than

by the simultaneous expansion of scores of once independent small towns and villages as dormitory and industrial areas, till, exploited by transport service and speculative builder, they have merged together without plan or visible boundary, or obviously will as soon as building recommences.

NEED FOR A MASTER PLAN

Is this monstrous spread to continue indefinitely, eating up agricultural land ever further afield, removing the country ever further from the centre, congesting the centre with an ever denser day population, and the roads and railways with ever increasing crowds of commuters? Without some Master Plan to guide development over the next 50 or 100 years (in the long view), and to safeguard the hope of improvement in the immediate future, that is what will happen only too surely. As the Committee's Second Interim Report puts it, "there are two broad alternatives before the people of the Region and, indeed, of Great Britain: to muddle along and let things take their chance until some future generation finds the resulting chaos quite intolerable and, at a vastly increased expense, decides to end it; or to start planning now."

This Exhibition offers such a Master Plan



AN AIR VIEW OF THE PROPOSED CITY AIR-PORT AND NEW DOCKS, ISLE OF DOGS

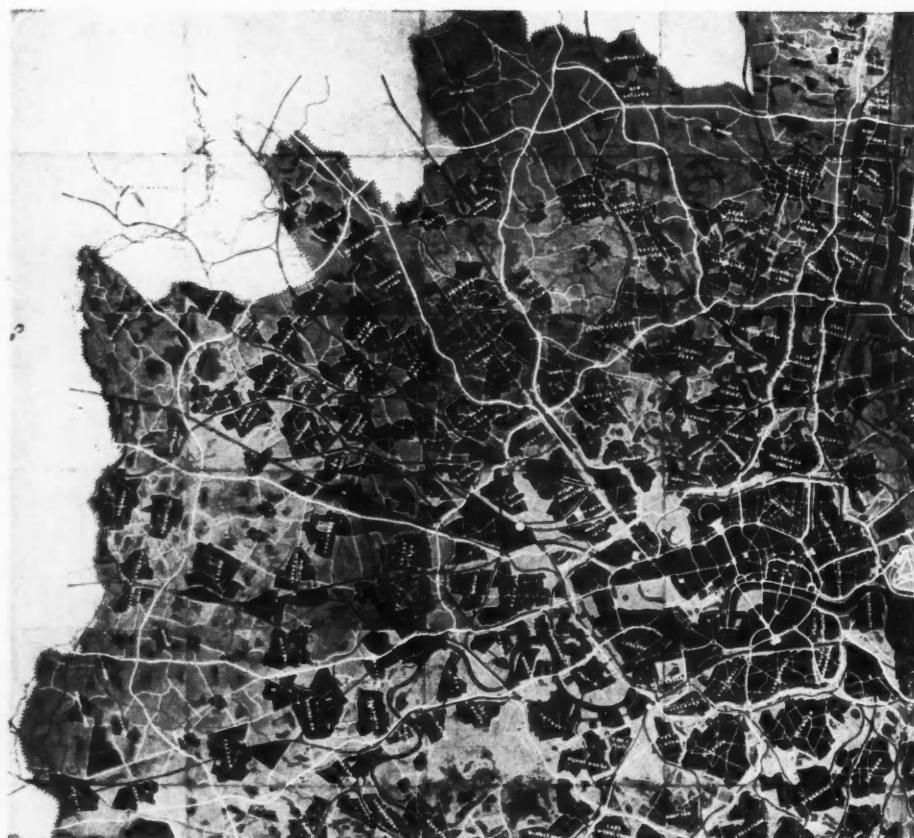
for public consideration and discussion. And it is a masterly achievement, by no means extravagantly visionary. Its great merit is that it combines the modern principles of city planning as enunciated by such thinkers as Le Corbusier and Mumford, with the historic characteristics of the London Region and the English temperament. For instance, it is now axiomatic that long fingers of country or open space should penetrate deep into the centre of a modern metropolis, separating industrial from residential areas, suburb from suburb, and containing the arterial traffic arteries as "park ways." In London the material for this skeleton already exists in the former villages, now suburban centres, of the Region, and strings of open spaces, at present unrelated—e.g., Regent's Park, Primrose Hill, Hampstead Heath, or Battersea and Richmond Parks, Wimbledon and Putney Commons. The Plan adopts these nuclei and spaces, compressing each suburban centre so as to form a local green belt round it, which links up with others so formed and with existing parks and commons, and also separates industrial from residential areas. Arterial roads through the principal "lungs" are so aligned that, while serving, they also act as boundaries to these suburbs, not cutting them in half (with lethal effects). The green belts would be used for recreation, allotments, parks, hospitals, cemeteries, etc., and for farming where possible.

COMPRESSING THE SUBURBS

Each suburb, it is suggested, should be more individualised as a social unit, become more of a country town, than at present, with its civic centre, shopping, entertainment and clinical centres. The compression process, it is shown, is possible without materially increasing the present actual density of population—i.e. pushing everybody into blocks of flats. In the past there has been a needless waste of space in the laying-out of wide access roads in all residential areas owing to the assumption that all development would be governed by street frontage-lines. Recent ideas of site planning for sunlight, with service-roads of smaller but adequate width, would save much space in the aggregate, and enable the provision of more satisfactory houses. But for this, a fundamental alteration of existing housing legislation (framed on a density per acre basis) is required.

It must be remembered that the reconstruction is not envisaged as taking place forthwith but gradually, as buildings reach the end of their lives. Normal replacement would be controlled by the long-term plan instead of the accidental demand or opportunity of the day.

Communications are another vital element in the plan which has been worked out in



PORTION OF THE MASTER PLAN FOR THE LONDON REGION
Central, and N., N.-W., and W. districts. Dark patches are built-up areas

considerable detail. The Region is ringed by a series of concentric roads—the Bressey Inner and Outer Ring-roads, the partly existing North and South Circular Roads, and the Orbital Road. Main railway stations are reduced to four: Paddington, Northern, Liverpool Street and a new Southern terminal south of the river, the four connected by a subterranean *century*. The Northern lines are united by a circular loop of their own, inside which it is suggested should be the site of the principal Central Market. These railway proposals are logical and excellent, but inevitably of astronomical costliness.

A CITY AIR-PORT

A brilliant proposal is the site suggested for the City Air-port. Hitherto all sites suggested have suffered from being set so far out, or, as in the Royal Academy's initial proposal for an air-port in South London, had to be abandoned owing to buildings or contours interfering with the low angle of ascent and descent required for large aircraft. The Plan sets the air-port just north of the Isle of Dogs, covering much of Poplar. It is adjacent to a proposed highly developed dock area; good road and rail communications are indicated; and, the great advantage, aerial approach avenues are provided by the river from south-east and south-west, and by the Lea Valley from the north.

These plans, in common with those of the



A NORTHERN SUBURBAN AREA

Typical of the method of replanning suggested throughout, with open space surrounding each built-up area

Royal Academy, are of course no more than the considered but unofficial proposals of the architectural profession. Their importance is in providing a standard for comparison with the official plans of the London County Council (now stated to have reached a certain finite stage) and the City Corporation—the statutory planning authorities for London—which, however, are unlikely ever to be publicly displayed. The Minister of Town and Country Planning is destined to be the final arbiter between official and unofficial proposals, though he cannot modify the official in favour of the unofficial plans, until the Government decides on its fiscal policy as to reconstruction, and the Minister is given adequate powers.

The outstanding contribution of the Royal Institute Reconstruction Report, of which these plans are only a part, is its consistency. The earlier exhibition demonstrated the unit—namely the population required to support a nursery school, and the distance to which small children can be expected to find their way to it—which might constitute the smallest cell in a modern city composed of "pyramids" based on such communities and ascending by "neighbourhoods," boroughs, and districts, to the city. In the abstract that may have sounded theoretical. Reviewed in the light of these geographical plans, it is more readily acceptable as affording a human and logical unit of scale for London—and all communities—of the future.

C. H.

AFTER THE BALL — A Golf Commentary by BERNARD DARWIN

AM impelled to write this article by three contributory causes: the finding of one golf ball and the receiving of two letters. The ball had vanished some twelve months ago in the corner of a garden bed through a misdirected mashie shot. I had hunted for it first assiduously, then fitfully, and then given it up in despair. On a sudden a mere casual prod with a stick produced it as if by magic and, incidentally, how often it happens that a lost ball reveals itself after all hope of it has gone! It is at once evidence of some benevolent power in the world and a sell for those malign ones that appear periodically to be in the ascendant. This returned prodigal had not been much of a ball when it disappeared, being cracked, partially paintless and unsightly, and it came back in still worse case, of the colour of mother earth. Still, it will yet serve for pitches on the lawn (when the lawn has ceased to be a wilderness of hay) and in these hard times a golf ball is a golf ball and not to be despised.

* * *

With that I come to the first of my two letters, which is from a naval officer. Here I must be very careful lest I assist the enemy and get myself into trouble. I am allowed to say this, that somewhere there is a golf course on which the members of the Home Fleet disport themselves when at their war-time station. They do not, I imagine, get much golf and they are not at all particular; but just as Silas Wegg held a book to be "a needful implement" for reading, so they find that they cannot get on without a ball, and balls in this unmentionable spot are getting extremely scarce. It is a tragic thought that our gallant sailors may be brought to a stop for lack of this ammunition. If they were compelled to economise by playing foursomes I should not be so very sorry for them, but that they should remain inactive, club in hand, gazing wistfully across the unused links, is unbearable. So if anyone can help them out he will be doing a good deed. Let him despatch his little parcel of golf balls, however ancient, to the Fleet Recreation Officer, c/o The C-in-C., Home Fleet, at the G.P.O., and he will gladden some naval heart.

Now I come to my other letter, which is not from a sailor but a soldier, a very old friend and a good golfer in all senses of that term. He, too, writes of the shortage of balls, but sees in it, I will not say a blessing in disguise, but a hopeful sign for the future.

He is a most insinuating and enthusiastic person and his argument is shortly as follows. We are apt to think that on the happy day when war ends, all the things that we have lacked will suddenly and miraculously be restored to us, that we shall instantly be able to fizz hundreds of miles in our cars, eat and drink as much as we like of what we like, and have golf balls to drive off a cliff-top into the sea out of pure wantonness and exuberance. This is alas! a fallacious picture and my friend says—I have no doubt he is right—that there will be a dearth of rubber for some long time to come. What then is the world to play with when it begins again?

* * *

We have read lately of a "plastic" ball having no core, which was being perfected in the United States and was to cost some delightfully small amount. Walter Hagen was said to be taking an interest in it. We were further told that it would be 85 per cent. or so (I have forgotten the exact figure) as "efficient" as the modern rubber-cored ball. That had a hopeful sound; it would shorten courses, shorten the preposterous distances that the modern ball can be hit, and, I suspect, reduce the positively inhuman manner in which the hard hitter can nowadays outdrive the gentler one. It sounds in short almost too good to be true, and I cannot help thinking that it is so. Beggars cannot be choosers, but I do not believe that anything but the direct necessity will ever again make the mass of golfers guttied-minded. As long as they can get any kind of more elastic ball at whatever cost, they will get it. That is, at least, my pusillanimous view and it seems also to be that of my friend, who is a much bolder and more hopeful crusader than I can ever be. What he wants, therefore, is the adoption of a middle course and of a less tightly wound ball. By this means he proposes to save rubber (I don't know how much and whether it would be enough) to reduce the length of shots and courses and to restore the need for control which was certainly greater in the days of a lighter and more loosely wound ball. Here he astutely points out that there will be very little money to spare after the war whether for repairing its ravages on our courses or for maintaining them at vast length. Certainly, as far as one can humanly tell, there will not be the money for courses capable of being stretched to 7,000 yds., with numberless teeing grounds and everything to match.

Putting greens have had to shrink in wartime from lack of labour and have been all the more interesting for it. Would not this be a good time for courses as a whole to shrink too? If the after-the-war ball flies less far than its predecessor it would compel such a shrinkage, to the greater happiness of the greater number.

* * *

Anybody who is growing old and stiff must feel some delicacy in advocating such views, since he lays himself open to the accusation of thinking only of his own poor little "shotties." Perhaps, being human, he is not wholly guiltless. The other day a kind correspondent sent me from an old copy of a Scottish magazine a most engaging set of verse, *Ballade of the Old Golfer*. The first verse will suffice to make clear the poet's theme:

Golfers! a word with you, I pray,
Whether you love a match or score,
Whether your hair be brown or grey
Holing in five—or several more,
Whether your tee shots hop or soar:
This is the burden of my lay,
This is the wisdom you must store—
The holes grow longer every day.

There is something haunting and pathetic about that refrain for, to a good many of us, the holes do grow longer every day and we cannot wholly forget it. Yet I think we are capable of taking an impartial view of the game of golf as game for other people, a game which should attain the best of which it is capable. "Think," writes my friend, "of the Old Course, of Prestwick, of Worlington and many another you know, from the old teeing grounds and with the old hazards counting a hundred per cent." That is a genuine *cri de cœur* inspired, I know, by no petty and selfish motives, but by a deep loyalty to golf. If, as we are constantly told, we must begin planning for the post-war world before it arrives, then here is one respect in which we might begin, though Heaven knows it seems a trivial and unimportant one. A friend of mine, lately repatriated after being wounded and a prisoner of war, has just revisited his native course, one of great fame, and said to me ". . . is now a really good golf course again." It would be pleasant to think it would still remain so, when happier days have returned and that golf with less gold to spend was to enjoy a new golden age.

REAL CRICKET CAPTAINS

By E. H. D. SEWELL

If twenty first-class cricketers—qualified let us say, by having played in or watched for at least thirty years of first-class cricket in England and elsewhere—were asked to write down their first seven choices of Real Captains of Cricket, in how many instances would their lists be in agreement? Three? Four? I wonder.

However, here are my Seven. Without hesitation I name A. C. MacLaren, M. A. Noble, G. H. S. Trott, W. G. Grace, Lord Hawke, A. O. Jones and G. Macgregor. They are closely followed by S. M. J. Woods, H. D. G. Leveson-Gower, F. T. Mann, J. R. Mason, Sir Stanley Jackson, C. B. Fry, and J. Daniell of a former generation; then by B. Sellers, A. W. Carr, D. R. Jardine and P. G. H. Fender of the post-1918 batch. Much the best professional captain was A. A. Lilley (Warwickshire and England).

I never saw those great personalities and grand captains J. Shuter, Lord Harris, A. G. Steel, and A. N. Hornby captain a side, and writing only on hearsay is regrettably unsatisfactory. I had the honour of their acquaintance, have watched a few matches with two of them and have heard from the lips of qualified judges about their leadership. They must have been, as regards captaincy, about on all fours with most if not all of my Seven.

Steel, Jackson and Fry were the only ones of all these who were never on the losing side in the fifteen Tests in which they led England against Australia and South Africa. In Jackson's case, he played in 15 and won 4, lost 4, drew 6, abandoned 1 Test in which he was not captain. Grace played in more won Tests, 7 out of 13, against Australia than anyone else who captained England, but he was not the captain in all of them.

Ill-luck so dogged MacLaren, who played for the most part when Australian cricket was much stronger, on the whole, than it had been before and has been since—with due respect to Spofforth, Bradman, O'Reilly and Grimmett—that he was on the losing side in 11 Tests out of the 22 he tossed in. It was not a case of ill-fortune as regards the toss, for he won that eight times in his first 11 Tests, and ended by sharing the 22 equally. The toss runs that way over a long spell and at the present moment is England 73, Australia 70, for the period 1876-1939, in which Tests have been played. MacLaren made a glorious start as a Test captain when, understudying A. E. Stoddart, he won the toss and the Test by nine wickets, on his happy hunting-ground, the Sydney Oval ("You stick your tongue out and it's four, old chap!") and made 109 and 50 not out.

Many Australians will not allow that we ever sent out a better bat than A. C. M. That, too, in spite of Ranji's glorious 175 in that same Test at Sydney, when ill with tonsilitis, "Tip"

Foster's 287 on the same ground five years later and the run-getting, in turn, of George Gunn, who in 1907-08 had better figures in Australia than Hobbs, Sutcliffe, Hammond and Leyland.

I never saw MacLaren's superior as a captain. A sure test of a captain is the result of his team's efforts with not more than the ideal number of four bowlers—and four only—in his eleven. MacLaren brought Lancashire to win that memorable championship of 1904 against very strong opposition with practically three bowlers (J. Hallows 108 wickets for 18·7, Cuttell 100 wickets for 19·9, and Brearley 77 wickets for 21·2), next coming Kermode (an Australian) with 65 for 23·7.

I find Jack Sharp getting only 6 wickets for 88·8 that season, yet, five years later, he is chosen as England's fast bowler at the Oval! He rewarded MacLaren's judgment by making 105, but taking only 3 for 67 and 0 for 34 in that drawn Test, which was MacLaren's last.

A well-known former Lancastrian player tells me he will never believe any captain ever got so much out of his bowlers as MacLaren did.

"I can still hear him saying," said this authority to me: "'Can't you see, Kermode, that this chap' (mentioning a new arrival at the wicket) 'can't play back?'"

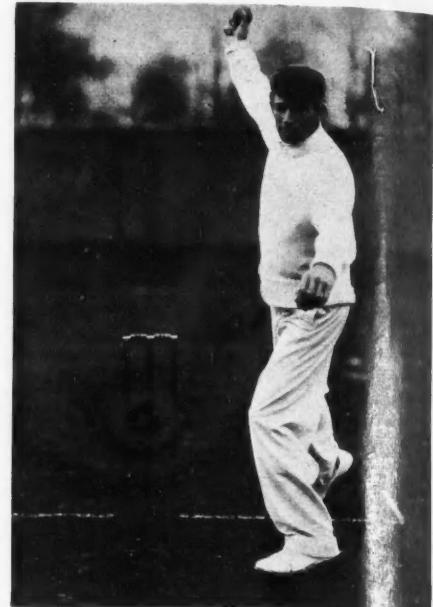
Another pet Archie-ism was: "No captain can place the field for long hops!"

They were talking captaincy during a lull in an Inter-State in Australia when M. A. Noble observed: "I learned all I know about that job from Archie MacLaren." A very generous acknowledgment by one who is everywhere regarded as Australia's greatest cricket leader. I know I was always much taken with the quiet way Noble did his job, in this respect his nearest English prototype being that splendid wicket-keeper-captain Gregor Macgregor.

G. H. S., generally known as Harry Trott, was certainly one of Australia's greatest leaders, with W. W. Armstrong, on the field, next. When a captain has bowlers of the calibre of H. Trumble, G. Giffen, McKibbin and E. Jones on his side it takes some acumen to put himself on first, with leg-breaks, with Jones. Harry Trott did this at Old Trafford in July, 1896, and was no doubt satisfied at bagging our first two, "W. G." and Stoddart, both stumped off him for 2 and 15, respectively. A classical example of the value of starting the bowling with a fast and a slow bowler, as practically all the real captains almost invariably did!

When Trott captained in England in 1896 he had to think his way a bit for he was up against the pick of such metal as "W. G.," Stoddart, Ranji, W. Gunn, F. S. Jackson, Tom Hayward, A. C. MacLaren, Richardson, Lohmann, Briggs, J. T. Hearne and Lilley—a nice little party to be sure!

I have heard all kinds of opinions of "W. G." as a captain, and I simply refuse to believe that the Leviathan, who knew this game inside out, and a lot more after that, could be other than a good one. He would be that for one thing alone—the enormous confidence he inspired in his team and the quite unassuming confidence he had in his own powers. He is the only captain I ever played with or against whom I heard habitually telling his men, as he was writing down the order-of-going-in: "So-and-so, you come in No. ——" It was not as others say: "You go in ——." But



M. A. NOBLE, WHO ACKNOWLEDGED THAT HE HAD LEARNED THE JOB OF CAPTAINCY FROM A. C. MACLAREN

rather: "You join me, for I'm likely to be there no matter when you come in!"

Except, perhaps, MacLaren was there ever Grace's equal at spotting an opponent's strength or weakness? Thus, in a minor match, after Grace had been batting for about a quarter of an hour a bowler who was a stranger to him was put on. "What does he do, Audley?" asks "W. G." of the fielding captain, just in case!

"Oh! mixes 'em up a bit, Doctor, mixes 'em up," was the reply. "W. G." made pretty heavy weather of the whole of the next over—a maiden!

"We'll give him mix up afore sunset, Audley!" said the Old Man, *sotto voce*, at the end of the over. And it was so.

One has only to look at any Yorkshire XI on or off the field to see Lord Hawke's monument. Nobody knew more about his cricket ability than does bluff George Hirst. A short time ago Georgie wrote this:

"The best captain I ever played under was my old captain, Lord Hawke. Why? Because both on and off the field he was always doing his best to improve the standard of the professional cricketer. He was both strict and fair with us at all times. In any trouble with our players he was always ready to meet one halfway. On the field he would ask and take suggestions from players, but of course not always acting on them. To mention a few others I have played under, all equal to Lord Hawke on the field, were A. E. Stoddart, F. S. Jackson, A. C. MacLaren and P. F. Warner. All were good enough for me. Many fine captains with a weak bowling team and a few bad fielders have not had much chance to be in the selected class. But it is not a very hard task to captain a good eleven."

If any further testimony was necessary, it rests in the never-failing success which attended Lord Hawke's numerous tours abroad with his own teams to Australia, South Africa, India, New Zealand, and the West Indies. Not only did he personally do all the voluminous correspondence for these tours, but every one of them was carried through on and off the field without friction or hitch of any kind. He never had a superior and very few equals as an unselfish leader of cricket. He was a magnificent off-driver, and I wish the game had more of his type of put-the-bat-again-the-ball batsmen. Batting from No. 7 downwards, his partnerships with Haigh, Rhodes and Hunter must have helped a lot to save and win scores of matches for Yorkshire.

A. O. Jones, inventor of "the gull," and never excelled in that position, captained Nottinghamshire, in 1907, to the first of their only two championships since tying with Surrey



A. C. MACLAREN, "WHOSE SUPERIOR AS A CAPTAIN I HAVE NEVER SEEN"

and Lancashire in 1889. He did this with two bowlers. Their season's bag is worthy of reproduction:

	Matches.	Overs.	Maidens.	Runs.	Wickets.	Average.
Hallam	21	857	280	1,901	156	12·18
Wass	22	885	218	2,328	165	14·29

Next to them comes John Gunn's "change" figures of 37 wickets for 29·32. Although it is freely admitted in Nottinghamshire that the season's weather suited this pair of right-handers, I cannot think of a parallel instance in championship cricket of a county getting home to two bowlers, except F. R. Foster and Field for Warwickshire. These two feats are rather an indictment of the modern theory that "our bowlers are not enough."

"Hush," as we all knew him, was a grand quick-scoring type of bat, very strong on the off-side. On leaving Bedford Modern School he gained much by many partnerships with Arthur Shrewsbury and Billy Gunn, and was most unlucky when captain in 1907-08 in Australia and ill-health kept him out of the three first Tests. He could only go in sixth and eighth wicket down in the next two. He was up against the pick of Trumper, Hill, Noble, Armstrong, Sid Gregor, MacCartney, Ransford, Carter, Cotter, Saunders and Hazlitt, that is to say, a stronger side than any in Australia since 1914.

Of those real captains I never saw in action, all four of whom were strong personalities, John Shuter renovated Surrey cricket. He was a grand cover-point and had no use for any form of slackness on the field, besides being a very good bat. Lord Harris, in addition to being a tip-top bat and a useful change bowler, was cricket's strongest personality off the field and a very fine judge of the game.

A. G. Steel ranks very high as one of the greatest all-round cricketers we ever had. Writing from memory, I believe that in his earliest years, if indeed not as a Fresher, he headed the whole of England's season's batting and bowling averages, a feat only Sir Stanley Jackson has approached, though not so soon after leaving school as Steel did.

A. N. Hornby was one of Lancashire's greatest captains, respected by everybody, for all his outspoken ways. Well I recall how part of my cricket education was spent sitting with



LORD HAWKE, WHOSE NUMEROUS TOURS ABROAD MET WITH NEVER-FAILING SUCCESS

him watching a Test in the President's room at Old Trafford.

H. D. G. Leveson-Gower was a very astute captain. There was a memorable match, when "Razor" Smith had his great year of well over 200 wickets for Surrey, against Worcestershire on the ground where for part of the year the river is at the bottom of the ground and for the rest of the year the ground is at the bottom of the river. It amazed everyone that in Worcestershire's first innings Smith was not put on to bowl. But "Shrimp" unleashed him in the second: he got six wickets and Surrey won. There's more than a suspicion of good captaincy in such tactics. And he was a jolly good bat who did not care a fig who was bowling.

Another from Winchester was popular Jack Mason. If he had a fault it was overmodesty. I know when I played for Kent against Essex he placed me on the precise blade of grass, so what could I do but hold the resultant "sitter"?

I know that Frank Woolley's opinion of Jack Mason's captaincy is that "he is the finest captain I ever saw or played under, for three reasons: (1) he was such a sahib, (2) he was a great judge of a player, (3) he understood men and knew how to handle them."

The best of the post-1914 series of captains are B. Sellers, A. W. Carr (whom I should have put first here if he had let Voce bowl medium-slow with a rare snorter) D. R. Jardine and P. G. H. Fender. Of these, Sellers would probably get a majority vote. Fender did great things on the field with a very meagre attack. Jardine is a fine judge of the game and a great thinker. Sellers should have captained England in 1936 to 1939.

No mention of the great captains is complete without reference to those three very good ones—Sammy Woods, Sir Stanley Jackson and F. T. Mann. The one and only Sammy was a grand field-captain, like one of his best successors, John Daniell, especially when the game was not going Somerset's way. Woods ranks among the great bowlers of history. Jackson always inspired confidence and such a healthy respect among his opponents that after he had won five tosses in the Tests of 1905, he went to toss again with Darling at Scarborough and he was met with: "I'm not tossing again with you, but I've told off Warwick Armstrong to wrestle you for it!"

I would classify Frank Mann as one of the most popular captains who ever led a first-class side—certainly the best for Middlesex I ever saw since the unobtrusive, masterly, watchful methods of Gregor Macgregor were such object lessons to any who can read the signs. Mann had the refusal of the captaincy of the 1911-12 M.C.C. team to Australia after R. H. Spooner had first accepted and then been obliged to resign owing to injury. For private reasons Mann, who was a forcing batsman of the first water, was unable to go.

And so we carry on the old tradition that Australia has "never seen our best team!"

THE NEW DERBY AND OAKS

THE fields for the Two Thousand and the One Thousand Guineas can, without the least fear of contradiction, be regarded as the poorest collection of colts and fillies that has competed for the first of the classics for many years. Lady Sybil and Nasrullah, who were reckoned by the Official Handicapper as the best of their age as youngsters, were the winter favourites for the races. Lady Sybil remained in that position for the One Thousand Guineas until a disappointing display in the Chatteris Stakes. Nasrullah won the Chatteris Stakes, but his victory was not impressive. Both he and Lady Sybil are by the Italian-bred horse Nearco, and their running suggests that his stock will have distinct limitations of staying power.

It was suggested in a recent article that Joe Lawson was likely to send out the first three in the Two Thousand Guineas from his Manton stable with Pink Flower the danger. Actually, Lawson trained the winner in Kingsway; the third in Way In; and the seventh in Merchant Navy, while Pink Flower was second. The last-named was, perhaps, a trifle unlucky and lost the race by a swerve at the finish. Maybe this was due to his having reached the end of his tether. Anchow, though he has a superabundance of pluck, he does not fill the eye as a Derby horse should and is not likely to be as close to the winner next week. At the moment of writing this, the winner is generally expected to be Kingsway. In every way a nice colt of a good sound bay colour, he claims Fairway, who won the St. Leger of 1928, as his sire and is from Yema, a French-bred daughter of the French De by winner Ksar. Bred by the late Lord Furness at his Gilltown Stud, which it is

rumoured will shortly become the new home of the National Stud, Kingsway was sold to his present owner, Mr. A. E. Saunders, as a yearling for 1,000 guineas. Maybe he will justify his position as favourite, but, as a Fairway, he may find the extra half mile beyond his compass. The same thing applies to Way In, who is also a Fairway. He is equally good looking, with a long easy action and tons of power behind the saddle, and was bred and is owned by Lord Astor.

Kingsway and Way In may, and probably will, be placed, but it is just possible that both will find one too good for them in Merchant Navy. This colt was very much in the "all wings" stage at the Guineas meeting, but will have benefited by his race there and is in every way a real Derby horse. Standing at least 17 hands high, as against the 15.2 hands high which is the most his sire, Hyperion, ever measured, he is from Rose of England, a Teddy mare, who won the Oaks and is also the dam of Chulmleigh, who scored in the St. Leger of 1937. He was bred by the late Lord Glanely and bought by Mr. Hedley for 2,400 guineas as an unraced two-year-old.

In the absence of Lady Sybil, Lord Rosebery's Fairway filly Ribbon, who is out of the Doncaster Cup heroine Bongrace, was made favourite for the One Thousand Guineas and, though not actually justifying the choice, ran really well to finish second to Herringbone with Cincture in the third position and the King's Open Warfare not far behind.

Like Pink Flower, a little deficient in size, and so scope, Ribbon has as much pluck as the colt but found one just too good for her and probably always will. Herringbone loses to her

everywhere on looks but is of the varminty, workmanlike type that gets there. Bred and owned by Lord Derby, she is by Blenheim's half-brother, King Salmon out of Schiavonni, who was by Tranquill's full-brother Schiavonni from the imported mare Aileen, she by Nimbus. Herringbone was turned out last July, after a failure in a race at Newmarket, and it was not intended that she should race again, but, thanks to the persuasive powers of her trainer Walter Earl, she was brought up again in January.

Neither Ribbon nor Cincture—a small daughter of Hyperion—is likely to reverse the placings with her next week, but there are distinct possibilities about the King's filly, Open Warfare. A fair-sized reachy bay, this filly is by the Jockey Club Stakes and Champion Stakes winner Umidwar (Blandford) from Frankly, a half-sister to Blenheim by Franklin from Malva. She was bred by His Majesty at Sandringham, and is distinctly not yet at her best; but, when thinking of her chances, it should be remembered that Sunblind, who is trained at Beckhampton and, so far, has not run this season, can also sport the royal livery. A bay daughter of Hyperion, Sunblind was bred at the National Stud and is from Mystery Ship, she by Buchanan from Tetratema's daughter Trincomalee. Sunblind has been a "whisper" for a long time, yet there may be one even better in Fred Darling's famous Beckhampton establishment in Mrs. Macdonald-Buchanan's Tropical Sun. Another daughter of Hyperion and a chestnut at that, Tropical Sun is from the Oaks winner Brulette, an own-sister to the French Derby and Grand Prix de Paris hero Hotthead, by Bruleur from Seaweed, a Spearmint mare.

ROYSTON.

CORRESPONDENCE

AGRICULTURAL COTTAGES

SIR.—I have waited, hoping to see a (violent) protest against the Government agricultural cottage plans, which appeared in your issue of March 26. Have you room for my protest on one point only?

The third "bedroom" measures only 9 ft. by 7 ft. 9 ins. We are told in Ministerial speeches that post-war families are to be larger; we see letters from young matrons and girls in the Press (e.g., *Daily Telegraph* of May 22) stating the respectable-sized families these ladies intend to produce. Is a bedroom of 9 ft. by 7 ft. 9 ins. healthy or fit for any sleepers? If they open the window, they may be blown out of the one possible bed, or drenched if they stay in it. If the window remains closed, what will the atmosphere be like in the morning, and what will be the effect on health?

Better cottage plans appeared in *The Cheap Cottage and Small House*, published by the Garden City Press in 1913, 30 years ago. If the Government plans depicted in your paper are the best the much-boosted planners can do, had they not better join the kittens—also unwanted—in the bucket? They are more expensive and authoritarian than the kittens and do not seem to have the vision and understanding necessary for their job. As to cost, it is instructive to compare present-day prices with those quoted in the book: the contrast is startling. Lord Addison, in the House of Lords, is reported to have estimated the cost of, presumably, these same Government cottages as approximately £1,000 to £1,100 each. The surveyor (Mr. W. R. Foulkes) of the local authority covering Edeyrnion (Merioneth) estimates the cost (*Daily Mail*, May 7) at £3,000 each, and pours scorn on the specification.

Finally, may one suggest, if these cottages are to be built, that with a reasonably high-pitched roof the third bedroom space might serve as a starting place for another stairway leading to the roof; there, by match-boarding the underside of the roof, and with suitable partitions, it might be possible to provide a long room under the roof, lighted by either a window in the gable or a dormer. In the rest of the third bedroom space useful cupboard room could be provided. The writer knows of a set of three old cottages where this method was employed with complete success many years ago.—DOOILLEY MANINAGH.

VILLAGE PLANNING

From Lady Brooke.

SIR.—Most of the cottages recently designed, pictures of which have been published in the Press, show little difference from any Council houses put up since the last war, either externally or as to more convenient arrangement inside.

COUNTRY LIFE could do much to give the public a wider knowledge of the loveliness possible in our countryside, by arranging and publishing a pamphlet of the villages and towns it has from time to time shown in its pages, including the articles, with illustrations of some of the streets and squares of London, Bath, Farnham, etc.

Then why should not some of our plans reflect contemporary history? Can we not enlist the help of artists of other countries at present taking refuge with us? In the past England has been much enriched by those who came to make their home here. Would not the Dutch, for instance, help with plans for localities where complete villages are needed, with designs of the lovely domestic architecture from their past, and of their churches and public buildings?

Are there any of the planners with us who were responsible for the little

homesteads built after the 1914-18 war in Belgium and France?

The Americans have beautiful buildings in New England and elsewhere; some of their meeting-houses in wood show how this material can transcend brick and stone and certainly concrete; the wooden spires of some are as exquisite pieces of design as can be found anywhere.

All our visitors could help with information about cookers and stoves, a subject on which we are woefully backward, and with labour-saving arrangements of cupboards, sinks, flap tables, ironing contrivances, and the simplification of cleaning generally, for cottages and small houses both with and without gas or electricity.—B. B. BROOKE, *Hartley Wintney, Hampshire*.

FRUIT TREES

SIR.—I have watched your pages, particularly the various articles on the village of the future and the rehousing of the agricultural labourer, for a suggestion that I have very

of inspection, would surely not be beyond the means of most country districts to afford.—S., *Hertfordshire*.

THE VILLAGE OF THE FUTURE

SIR.—Is not Mrs. Lucile Sayers (May 14) a little idealistic in her hopes for future village life? For instance, how are the parents of infants and schoolchildren to be compelled to attend a lecture every week? I picture the delightful spectacle of the village "Bobby" rounding up the mothers and marching them to the hall in true military fashion. As an ex-officer of the Auxiliary Services, I can assure Mrs. Sayers that is the only way to get them there regularly. Surely "Infant Welfare" and "Elementary Dietetics" are subjects to be taught to the senior girls in the village schools.

From bitter experience, I can say that while communal wash-

NO. 4, MAIDS OF HONOUR ROW, RICHMOND

SIR.—I was most interested in Mr. Hussey's description and photographs of No. 4, Maids of Honour Row, Richmond, in the issue of May 28, as my paternal grandmother bought it about the middle '60s and lived in it until her death in 1909, when my father sold it, my mother impressing on the new owner "remember this is Heidegger's hall and it must not be painted over."

I agree the panels were covered with coats of thick varnish and that some portion might have been removed with advantage, but the varnish has preserved the paintings for 200 years and one wonders what sort of condition they will be in 200 years hence, now that they have been cleaned almost "naked."

The dining-room door was in the side wall and opened into the passage, opposite the foot of the stairs, so the present door is new and in making it one section of panelling in the hall must have been destroyed.

I do feel that the owners of historic houses are really only tenants for life and should leave the historic details as they were in the days of the people who have caused them to become historic.

For this reason I am disappointed that the stiles round the panels and the dining-room door are no longer as Heidegger knew them, which condition also would govern the appropriate application of the term "sympathetic ownership."

The very pretty iron gate at the front door is an addition; there was none when I knew the house.

How frequently the appearance of rooms is detracted by hanging pictures too high.—P. F. DUNCAN, 52, *Stanley Road, Hoylake, Wirral, Cheshire*.

AT SWAFFHAM PRIOR

SIR.—The churchyard at Swaffham Prior, in Cambridgeshire, rises 50 ft. steeply above the village and contains St. Mary's and S.S. Cyriac's and Julitta's churches. Both with remarkable histories, St. Mary's (on left), was built by the Normans; St. Cyriac's by 15th-century builders, who copied the design of the other's tower. Till the Restoration they were separate, but when they were united in 1667 the body of St. Cyriac's was pulled down. A century later the steeple of St. Mary's was struck by lightning, which caused the villagers to pull down as much as possible of the remainder and use the spoil to rebuild St. Cyriac's as a hideous brick tabernacle of the worst style attached to the ancient tower. St. Mary's remained a ruin (the ancient masonry proved so solid that the job of demolition did not pay) until the end of the nineteenth century when it was restored as the place of worship, but still without a spire to its steeple. Meanwhile, Georgian St. Cyriac's still stands and is used as a parish museum.—F. R. WINSTONE, *Bristol*.

THE ENGLISH LOW-COST HOUSE

SIR.—A letter appeared in your issue of May 28 signed by Mr. Elwyn Morris, in which he said: "Now that we are all accustomed to the modern shape of cars we laugh at the 920-30 cars when they pass on the road."

From this he argues that it is only a matter of time before we cease to howl, and commence to giggle with pleasure, at the flat-roofed concrete monstrosities that herald the new planned age.

Whether we agree with him about the cars (though personally I do not, modern cars being about as logos a



TWO CHURCHES IN ONE CHURCHYARD

[See letter "At Swaffham Prior"]

long wished to see made. As no one has made it, may I venture to make it myself?

In my own village in Hertfordshire we have eight Council cottages, which, though they have been built for some years, are still staring and out-of-place—being of red brick and concrete in a village where almost everything else is weatherboarding and thatch—and unnecessarily so, because they stand in the corner of an old pasture, and there is but one single tree, left from a former orchard at one end of the site, in all their large gardens. No one can expect an agricultural labourer to buy fruit trees, scarcely even gooseberry and currant bushes, to plant in the garden of a house which he rents and may have to leave in a year or two if his master dismisses him, or he sees a chance of bettering himself. All the old farm cottages have fruit trees because they are the property of the farmer, but the Council cottages are nobody's darlings.

Good fruit trees would add to the healthy food of our people, besides enabling them to earn a little extra money, and what they would mean in beauty and in setting the new cottages harmoniously into their background it is difficult to express. Would it not be possible to allow for a very modest outlay on suitable trees to be planted in the gardens of new cottages as part of the local councils' building schemes? Of course one realises that they would have to be planted in positions where they would not destroy the value of good garden ground, or unduly shade the house, besides bearing good crops, but the little expert advice needed for this, and perhaps even an occasional visit

houses may be a boon, communal drying rooms are definitely not—one's belongings have too great a tendency to "disappear!"—L. O. O., *Ascot*.

SIR.—Mrs. Sayers's article on the future of village life, in your issue of May 14, is very interesting and valuable in being constructive, but I think, if I may say so, that her view of the matter is taken from too high an eminence. One of the things for which our country people of the better type most firmly contend is privacy—that an Englishman's house is his castle is a definite article of their faith—and communal washhouses, drying-rooms and bathhouses would be intensely disliked by at least 50 per cent. of them. I doubt, too, whether on cold days, or days and nights of heavy rain, the prospect of a hot bath out, with a mile or so to walk home, would appeal to many of us, and it might even involve risk to health unless accommodation and—what is even harder to achieve—time for a proper cooling down before the walk could be provided. The laundry side of women's work in the home is most important and at present often unhygienically and tiresomely arranged, but this is not the solution of the difficulty.

Mrs. Sayers suggests afternoons as the right time for giving instruction in infant welfare—compulsory for parents (plural) of children under two—and in dietetics and nutrition (again compulsory for parents of children of school age); health and orthopaedic clinics also are to be held in the afternoon, when few men could attend them. Does Mrs. Sayers realise what long hours most countrymen, and at present countrywomen, spend at work?—ELIZABETH STEWART, *Crouch End, N.8*.

piece of workmanship as the old coach-built car was honest), surely his argument is false. Because public taste is popular it does not say it is good. Otherwise we shall find ourselves very shortly laughing at our Queen Anne and Georgian houses and thatched cottages.

He goes on to make another statement which should be corrected when he refers to the "very serious shortage of building timber which is likely to last for ten years." A shortage is for many reasons highly improbable after 18 months have passed, but the idea that the end will be one has become an obsession in some minds. The idea was prevalent after the last war, but within a short time timber prices slumped largely owing to the great over-production.

There is no doubt that history will repeat itself in this matter: while for a period immediately after the war there will be considerable stocks of home-grown soft and hard woods to be diverted from war purposes to civilian uses, although flooring may present a certain difficulty. The roof of my Queen Anne house is constructed of any old hard or soft wood that seems to have been handy to the builder which could equally well be used in small houses of to-day. Finally, on the back of the house there is a modern addition with a flat roof, and my first object after the war will be to roof it, in spite of the fact that it is "insulated" in the approved fashion.—G. R. Fox, *Trewardrea, Constantine, near Falmouth, Cornwall*.

MORE TRAVELS OF COUNTRY LIFE

SIR.—It may interest you to know that for some years up to the outbreak of war, after COUNTRY LIFE had been read by my household in England, it was posted every week to my brother in Siam, who lent it to friends. When they had finished with it, it was sold in the local market to some Chinese dealer. According to my brother, it may well have ended up in the heart of China.

Now it is sent to a relative who passes it on to a friend. From this friend it goes to Canada, where it does a round there.

I should also like to thank you for maintaining such a high standard every week with your paper. It is one of the few things which keep me sane in a very insane world. You are much to be congratulated.—F. M. BEVAN (Flt.-Lieut., R.A.F.), *Northamptonshire*.



ONE OF THE FOUR GILT SIDE TABLES BELOW PIER GLASSES IN THE GALLERY AT HAREWOOD HOUSE

See letter "Furniture at Harewood House"

FURNITURE AT HAREWOOD HOUSE

From the Earl of Harewood.

SIR.—With reference to Mr. Edwards's and Miss Jourdain's article on the younger Chippendale, you have unfortunately inserted a photograph on page 841 ("one of four gilt side tables below pier glasses in the Gallery at Harewood House"), which does not tally with the description at the bottom of page 840. The four side tables referred to in the article were until the beginning of the war in the places for which they were made. They have now been temporarily removed to make place for hospital beds. They were never attributed to the elder Chippendale.

On the other hand, the pair of side tables, one of which is illustrated on page 841, were made a quarter of a century earlier, and have, so far as I know, never been in the Gallery. They are certainly not identical with the "two pier tables with burnished gold frames and marble tops" mentioned on page 840. It is a mistake to think that the small amount of furniture made for Harewood in 1796 can be confused with the large amount made by the elder Chippendale about 1771.—HAREWOOD.

[By an error which we much regret, a photograph of one of a pair of the celebrated gilt side tables with inlaid tops dating, as Lord Harewood observes, from about 1772-75, was

reproduced instead of an illustration of one of the four consoles or side tables below the gilt pier glasses in the Long Gallery. These gallery tables on grounds of style alone would certainly be attributed to the period of the furnishing of Harewood by the elder Chippendale rather than to 1797, when the accounts show that they were actually made by his son; though on a close examination there are tell-tale details which suggest the transition between the Neo-classical and the later Regency style. It was commonly assumed by students, e.g. P. Macquoid, *History of English Furniture*, Vol. IV, pages 125 and 128, that these tables were contemporary with the pier glasses above them and probably the work of the elder Chippendale. The writers of the article did not of course intend to imply that the furniture made for Harewood in 1796-7 challenges comparison with the superlative productions of Chippendale's firm about 1772-75, the date of the earlier bills; nor that the style of the two periods was liable to be confounded, even in the cases of the gallery tables and the bookcase illustrated where Adamitic detail affords interesting proof of the younger Chippendale's conservatism of style.—ED.]

STRAWBERRY HILL

SIR.—The accompanying early view of Strawberry Hill will interest many addicted either to architecture or to

Horace Walpole. It depicts the famous house before its acquisition and complete transmogrification by Walpole, and is its only representation in this state known to me, the state in which it was tenanted in turn by Talbot, the magnificent Bishop of Durham, by the Marquess of Carnarvon, and by Lord John Sackville.

It is not surprising, therefore, to find it a considerably more imposing structure than Walpole's pretended "bijou," he finding it cut up into tenements by Mrs. Cherevix from whom he bought it in 1747. The size of the painting is 21 ins. by 33 ins.

The painter is that unrecorded John Cleveley seniorissimus, whom I described in my *Old English Landscape* as the author of but a single known work, the huge *River Orwell* at Christchurch Manor, Ipswich, dated 1753, which in handling, and even in some details, this closely resembles. It may be pointed out that the foreground waterway is not the main stream of the Thames, but the narrow backwater formed by the little arm from which the view was painted.—M. H. GRANT (Colonel), 18, *Victoria Grove, London, S.W.8.*

THE CEYLON RUFOUS WOODPECKER

SIR.—In reference to the interesting letter (COUNTRY LIFE, April 16, 1943), from Mr. Somanader, on the breeding of the Ceylon rufous woodpecker—the first I have seen recorded—I would like to state that all of the many races of this woodpecker make similar nesting holes in the nests of ants, nearly always in those of some species of the genus *Crematogaster*. The following comprise most of the records up to date:—

The Siam rufous woodpecker (*Micropternus brachyurus williamsoni*), E. G. Herbert. Two nests. C. Hopwood, one nest. All three nests occupied by ants.

The Northern rufous woodpecker (*M.b. phaeocephalus*). Gammie. Four nests. Three in deserted nests of *Crematogaster* ants and one in an occupied one. Sikkim.

Dr. H. N. Coltart and myself, N.E. Assam. Many nests. Almost invariably still fully occupied by the ants, rarely unoccupied by the ants or only in small numbers.

The Orissa rufous woodpecker (*M.b. mesos*). Myself. Many in S. Assam, Cachar Hills, etc. As with the previous bird.

The Southern rufous woodpecker (*M.b. jerdonii*). J. Davidson, Kanara; J. Stewart, Travancore; Navarro, Khandala. A few nests only, but with one exception all in nests full of ants.

Of the Malayan form (*M.b. squamigularis*). I have no record; but



STRAWBERRY HILL circa 1745 (BEFORE ITS ACQUISITION BY HORACE WALPOLE 1747). BY J. CLEVELEY, SEN. SIZE 21 INS. BY 33 INS. PROPERTY OF COLONEL M. H. GRANT

[For reproduction purposes the equivalent of 9 ins. of the upper part of the picture, occupied only with sky, has been omitted.—ED.]

See letter "Strawberry Hill"

I know that Robinson once took its eggs from a *Crematogaster* ants' nest.

Mr. Somanader does not comment on the texture of this woodpecker's egg, which is very striking, for whereas practically all eggs of birds of this family (*Picidae*) are very hard-shelled eggs, looking like celadon-ware or fragile china, these are quite different. Herbert describes them well. He writes: "The eggs are unlike any other woodpeckers' eggs, fine in texture, but with a matt surface. The shell is very hard. It is translucent and not only are the contents visible, but, if water is injected into

when deserted ants' nests are found occupied by the birds they have been probably merely emptied of their rightful owners by the ungrateful woodpeckers.

Mr. Somanader refers to the rufous woodpecker breeding in holes in trees. This must, I believe, be very exceptional and such holes may have been made by other woodpeckers and, when done with or deserted, occupied by the rufous woodpeckers. I have once known this species to lay its eggs in the deserted nest of a golden-backed woodpecker and, it is interesting to note, these two eggs were slightly more china-white than usual, yet they had the formic acid smell and were translucent.

I have already remarked that I have seen this woodpecker's eggs just after being laid and that they, too, were translucent and had the formic acid smell. It is obvious, therefore, that the effect has not been the result of any one generation of laying but may have taken many centuries, or hundreds of centuries, to be perfected. Probably it is caused by countless generations of these woodpeckers having lived, to a great extent, on *Crematogaster* ants.—E. C. STUART BAKER, 6, Harold Road, Upper Norwood, S.E.19.

THE RECTORS OF MELLS

SIR.—I was extremely interested in Mr. C. Hussey's excellent articles on my home, Mells, Somerset, in your issues of April 23 and 30.

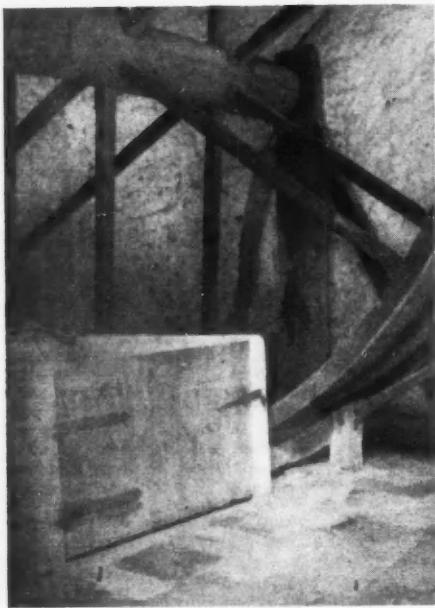
I must however enter a protest against the second paragraph in

the second article: where Mr. Hussey refers to the "coming of broader minded Rectors of which George Birmingham was for long one."

I would like to point out that the "puritanical *droit de seigneur*" referred to was eliminated almost entirely by the social activities and example of my parents. My father, the late Rev. E. D. Lear, was Rector for 32 years (whereas George Birmingham was only at Mells for six years) and, with my mother, now at Buckland Dinham, organised theatricals, dances and other forms of entertainments, to which the village people nobly responded.

In fairness to my father's memory may I ask you to insert this letter.—F. C. LEAR, Newcastle-upon-Tyne 4.

[To avoid any misunderstanding,



A SECTION OF THE TREAD-WHEEL AT BOVEY HOUSE

See letter "Old Farm Machinery"

the empty shell, the amount can be clearly seen."

The number of eggs laid is two or three and the large clutches common to most woodpeckers are never found.

Eggs and birds occupying these nests always have a strong smell of formic acid, and this evidently forms a protection against the ants. I have seen eggs just laid, young featherless squabs, and the parent birds themselves covered with ants, yet they are never bitten or injured in any way. Experiments made by putting other eggs and young birds into such nests invariably resulted in their almost immediate destruction.

Action is not reciprocal between birds and ants, as the former eat the latter, even in the nests whose hospitality they are enjoying; and, I think,

the "puritanical *droit de seigneur*" referred to was eliminated almost entirely by the social activities and example of my parents. My father, the late Rev. E. D. Lear, was Rector for 32 years (whereas George Birmingham was only at Mells for six years) and, with my mother, now at Buckland Dinham, organised theatricals, dances and other forms of entertainments, to which the village people nobly responded.

In fairness to my father's memory may I ask you to insert this letter.—F. C. LEAR, Newcastle-upon-Tyne 4.

[To avoid any misunderstanding,



AN OLD HORSE-TURNED WELL-GEAR AT SHOTTENDEN

See letter "Old Farm Machinery"

we gladly publish this letter, but our correspondent has nothing to protest about. The passage quoted expressly describes the coming of broader minded Rectors, of whom Canon Hannay is only the best known, as changing the peculiarities of Mells.—ED.]

OLD FARM MACHINERY

SIR.—Horse-turned well-gears or "ginnies" are interesting examples of the old simple farm machinery not often to be seen. An example at Shottenden in Kent (with thatched roof beside it) is the only one of its kind known to me personally, and it has not been used for some years. Well tread-wheels exist in a few places: the best-known man-operated tread-wheel is at Beauworth in Hampshire, but a similar wheel survives at Bovey House, near Beer, Devon. The donkey-turned tread-wheel over the well at Carisbrooke Castle is famous and is perhaps the only one of its kind still to work, though a few others do survive. Stone cider mills form yet a third kind of simple farm machinery (operated by a horse walking roundabout) which is tending to disappear as cider manufacture is "rationalised." But many of these mills still exist in Gloucestershire and Herefordshire, and it is to be hoped that the Science Museum will obtain a good specimen before it is too late: a fire unfortunately spoilt a typical example which was going to the Museum two or three years before the outbreak of war. Though the use of a horse walking roundabout, to provide power, is tending to die out on English farms, a fair number of hay elevators are worked in this way.—J. W., Berkshire.

their royal robes and their crown and coronet respectively. Richard frequently stayed at Middleham Castle and his son, Edward, Prince of Wales, was born there in 1476 and then died there when only eight years old. In 1478 Richard, then Duke of York, made Middleham Church collegiate and Charles Kingsley was one of the last canons.

Middleham Church has another great treasure. Built into the inside wall of the tower is the beautiful and striking sepulchral slab, representing a mitre and a crozier, the point of which pierces a tun. At the top are



ABBOT THORNTON'S SEPULCHRAL SLAB

See letter "Treasures in Middleham Church"



THE RICHARD III MEMORIAL WINDOW AT MIDDLEHAM

See letter "Treasures in Middleham Church"

TREASURES IN MIDDLEHAM CHURCH

SIR.—There is also another very interesting window in Middleham Church besides that described by your correspondent, March 5. This is known as the Richard III Memorial Window. Surely the only one to that unpopular if unfortunate sovereign! At the foot of it are the figures of Richard III and his little son, Edward, Prince of Wales, kneeling at praying desks and wearing

the sacred monogram and the letter M and just above the tun are the huge letters R. T. This is the rebus of Abbot Thornton of Jervaulx, the ruins of this Abbey being only a few miles from Middleham.—J. D. R., L. W. L.

[Several correspondents have written to point out that the bridge depicted on page 962 (COUNTRY LIFE, May 28) is the old Dee Bridge, Chester, not, as stated, the Grosvenor Bridge, which is of course "An Entry into Wales."—ED.]



Relatively it cannot be so long before we see Trafalgar Square and other well loved places softened by the friendly lights—St. Martin's Spire reaching up to the dimmed stars and the fretted shadows of the plane trees a jumbled confusion on the pavement.

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FARMING NOTES

A TOUR OF THE NEW ARABLE

GOING touring to see the crops in company with leading farmers in their own district is a stimulating experience and a lot can be learned by listening to their talk. I joined such a party making a tour of the land being farmed by the Wiltshire War Agricultural Committee in the Marlborough district. Most of it is what can be called marginal land. At any rate it is land that no individual farmer has so far been anxious to tackle properly; otherwise it would not be in the hands of the Committee. We went first to see some barley on the outskirts of Savernake Forest. The land here is brashy, and calls for potash. Some phosphate and nitrogen are wanted too, but potash with, of course, proper cultivations is the key to full crops. The barley here looked quite promising. The technical officer said it would have looked better still if more potash had been available at sowing time. Potash is hard to get nowadays, except for the priority crops such as sugar-beet, potatoes and flax. There is an allocation in the hands of some County Committees which have large areas of potash-deficient soil, but there was not enough to go round all the corn this season. In my view any additional potash we can get for the next year should be allocated to the potash-deficient land giving tillage crops, wheat as well as barley, rather than to the so-called priority crops. It is by no means certain that sugar-beet, potatoes and flax on all soils need a flat-rate dressing of potash. Some soils have enough of this plant food just as other soils have enough phosphate to carry two or three crops without further additions. While we are short of potash and phosphates we cannot afford to squander a single hundredweight where it will not provide full results. Certainly every hundredweight of potash salts applied to corn crops on the brashy and chalk soils of Wiltshire, Hampshire and Dorset pays a full dividend. The heavy clays are similarly hungry for phosphates.

THEN we went on to Clench Common where thorn trees and bracken are being cleared to make way for potatoes and tillage crops. Mr. Arthur Hosier is doing the clearing under contract for the Committee, and a very good job he is making of it. A couple of steam engines with winches and wire rope tackle pull out the trees bodily by the roots. They are then swept up to an old chalk pit and burned. The sweep they use is like a hay sweep fixed to the front of a tractor but built more stoutly of heavy poles. This is better than burning *in situ*. Once the fire gets going in the pit each fresh load dumped into it weighs down the previous loads and keeps the fire consolidated and burning well. Ultimately the pit will be full of valuable ashes with a high potash content. It was sad to see the thorns in blossom being dragged out and cast into the furnace. Clench Common has always been a great place for birds and a grand cover for the foxes that abound in the Tedworth Hunt country or, rather, used to abound in the days of peace. There is the consoling thought that this clearing would have been done in any case as the land was taken over by the Forestry Commission just before the war and would have been planted up with conifers and perhaps some beech. But 70 acres of potatoes next year will change the face of Clench Common. The "prairie buster" plough has already gone in—Mr. Hosier

wastes no time—and the soil it is turning up looks promising.

THE next call was in Savernake Forest itself where the Committee are growing a large acreage of potatoes—some earlies, some second earlies and some main-crop. There is also some wheat, looking well, and a crop of very promising ryegrass. This is one of the selections of rye which have been made in recent years to get heavier yields and stiffer straw. The looks like an acre if it stands to harvest. It should be ripe for cutting in the first week of July, which is an advantage with regard to getting the crop in. The acreage of corn to be harvested we can spread over by taking some early crop like rye and winter-sown barley the easier the job goes. Rye is wanted for the loaf as well as for the rye biscuits we have learned to appreciate. More is certainly being grown this season, and if growers can get anything like 10 sacks to the acre on poor land the crop should pay well enough. Rye qualifies for the £3 an acre payment on the same terms as wheat. This is poor land in Savernake Forest. It was barren turf, close cropped by rabbits and deer. The increase in food output must be a thousandfold.

THEN we went on to look at barley grown on old down land at Everleigh. This had been gorse and bushes for many years, providing some grazing and cover for rabbits and game. The soil is rather spongy. That is always one of the troubles when old down-land turf is ploughed in. There is a good crop of barley there suffering a little from leaf-stripe. The seed was not given a mercurial dressing. Still, the farmer has a worth-while crop.

GOING on a few miles we called at the top end of Mr. Hudson's farm to see his spring barley sown in winter. This promises well and will come to harvest a fortnight or three weeks before the spring barley sown in the ordinary way. There is a good demonstration here of the need for potash on this top land. One turn of the combine drill was missed, and where the barley had no potash it is a miserable plant compared with the rest. On an adjoining farm we saw the results of more ploughing of down land. Where the bushes and rabbit scrapes had been the corn was 3 or 4 ins. higher and much darker in colour than the rest. Presumably the soil is more thoroughly consolidated in these spots and probably the rabbit droppings have fertilising value. It makes rather a patchy-looking crop, but here again the increase in food output is enormous. The farmer does not believe in ploughing in the second year after the turf is broken. Once he has ploughed down the turf he wants to keep it down for a season or two until it has disintegrated. All he uses is a cultivator and drags to make the seed-bed. Altogether a most interesting day and time well spent in good company!

A CHANGE has been made in the terms of the hill cattle subsidy scheme. Cattle that are kept living on hill and upland grazing for five months will now qualify, but they must be of suitable breed or type. Only cows, steers and heifer breed in the United Kingdom will be eligible. Animals coming from Eire will not qualify, nor those bulls or calves under one year old when they go to the hills.

CINCINNATI

THE ESTATE MARKET

CHEYNE WALK, CHELSEA

WITHIN the last 10 years or so parts of Chelsea have suffered a change for the worse at the instance of property developers, "the most beautiful spot of old Chelsea that is left to us" (to quote Sir William Dinen), the vicinity of Cheyne Walk, not being excepted. Early this century, when an even lovelier bit of old Chelsea was ruthlessly destroyed, a well-known writer said: "For whom *pietas*, a respect for venerable things, will outweigh the prospect of present gain. . . . But when that comes what will there be left to live for?" The whirligig of time brings its revenges, and enemy action on Holborn has indirectly led to what may prevent at least one of the Cheyne Walk houses. That Queen Anne residence, No. 3, Cheyne Walk, formerly the home of Lord Ernle, and specially mentioned in the L.C.C. survey of Chelsea, has been bought by the National Trust. The Trust has made this purchase in order to provide accommodation in substitution for Old Devonshire House, Holborn, which was destroyed two years ago. Major Benton Fletcher gave Old Devonshire House to the Trust, together with its valuable contents, and it was held, subject to trusts, as a centre for the study of Early English keyboard music. Major Benton Fletcher will live in the Cheyne Walk house, where he hopes to renew his musical work. The cost of the Chelsea acquisition is expected to be in the main met by the compensation to be paid for the loss of the Holborn property. No. 3, Cheyne Walk is rich

in panelling and other original features, and it has a small garden on the river front and a spacious garden at the back. Mr. Frank D. James (Messrs. Harrods Estate Offices) effected the sale of the freehold to the National Trust.

LEGACY TO QUEEN VICTORIA

A SOMEWHAT similar house, No. 5, Cheyne Walk, was for some years the Town residence of the late Sir Howard Frank, whose executors offered it at Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley's saleroom in 1932. A predecessor of Sir Howard Frank in the tenure of No. 5 was John Camden Neild, who bequeathed in 1852 half a million sterling to Queen Victoria. George Eliot lived at No. 4 until her death in 1880, and for 10 years it was the abode of Daniel Maclise, the artist friend of Charles Dickens. Rossetti, Swinburne and George Meredith made a remarkable trio in the use of No. 16, Cheyne Walk, and it was owing to the nuisance caused by Rossetti's peacocks that Lord Cadogan added to his standard estate lease a clause against keeping such birds. "Chelsea Knacktory," as the *Weekly Journal* of June 22, 1725, termed the coffee-house and museum of "Don Saltero," was at No. 18, and Sir Hans Sloane enriched the "Don's" miscellany with "spare gimcracks." These and the lease were sold, and the sale was duly recorded in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, in 1799.

FARMS "IN HAND"

THOSE who are unfamiliar with the phraseology of property transactions often confess themselves puzzled by the expression "in hand." They have been known to ask "If

it is 'in hand' how can it be sold?" Of course the holding "in hand"—that is one that is at the moment of offering in the possession and control of the vendor—is precisely of the very type that most farmers seek. Regulations introduced a year or two ago have stereotyped the tenants' interest, so that a reasonably good tenant cannot be ousted from his holding. When the regulation came into force fears were voiced that it meant an end of the market for farms, but immediately there was a wonderful inflow of farms with possession into the auction-rooms and the eager enquiry for them stimulated owners of other unrestricted farms to put them up for sale, with the result that at the present time very few are available. Though not in law, in actual fact an element of dual ownership has been introduced into agricultural holdings, and the sitting tenant fortified by fixity of tenure seems to be in an enviable position. The vendor of a farm that is let, assuming the tenant to be of average efficiency, has to reckon with the fact that competition will be practically restricted to investors, that is to say that there will be no rivalry among men who want to buy a farm to work it. When, during and after 1914-18, farmers almost fought to acquire holdings, too many of them did so in reliance on borrowed money. They had not any resources for the proper upkeep and development of the farms, and they were soon put out of business. Apparently the purchasing farmers of to-day are largely using their own capital, and the outlook for agriculture is vastly brighter than it was 25 years ago. It would be possible to point out certain possibilities that may bring more

farms into the market on terms affording all comers, working farmers included, a chance of buying them, but for the time being the handicap that has been indicated must continue to be taken into account.

IMPROVED PROPERTIES

HOW much the value of land may be affected by the laying-out of orchards is seen in the sale a few days ago of a Mid-Kent freehold of a little over 40 acres for a sum considerably in excess of £300 an acre. If the large amounts that are paid for the right to gather the fruit in many of the Kentish plantations be borne in mind, then even the highest totals at auction or in private negotiation for first-rate fruit-growing farms will cause no surprise. A very interesting example of all that is involved in the improvement of property by fruit-planting was given on one occasion by a Worcestershire estate agent, who was President of the Chartered Surveyors' Institution. He said that two old ladies owned a farm in the Evesham district, and let it without much thought of eventualities. The tenant turned the land into orchards which thrived exceedingly. When, for some reason, the owners sought to terminate the tenancy, the tenant claimed compensation under the Agricultural Holdings Act, and successfully maintained his demand for a sum that far exceeded the value of the land as land, and in the end the only course was found to be the sale of the freehold to the tenant. For many reasons it is improbable that instances of that kind can recur nowadays, especially if the letting of land is carried out subject to reliable expert advice.

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NEW BOOKS

CAN SCIENCE JOIN RELIGION?

Reviews by HOWARD SPRING

IT would be easy, and simple-minded, to believe that Hitler, Mussolini and the Versailles Treaty make up between them a sufficient explanation of the tragic mess humanity is in. There are, of course, other causes, and Dr. C. E. Raven, the Master of Christ's College, Cambridge, seeks in his book *Science, Religion and the Future* (Cambridge University Press, 7s. 6d.) to discover what these causes are. He boils his conclusions down into one sentence: "The inability of mankind to make sense of his world, to agree upon the significance of existence, and to co-operate for its welfare; and the consequent appearance of incompatible, indeed of violently contrasted ideologies."

DARWIN'S WORK

During the past century, science opened up vast new fields of knowledge. Especially, there was the work of Darwin. If this new knowledge had been adjusted to and integrated with the religious beliefs of the time, much damage would have been avoided; but this was not done. The men of science tended to fly off in one direction, the religious leaders in another; and, in the noise of this conflict, making sense of the world became increasingly difficult for the common person. The view tended to gain ground that "science," with its materialism and determinism, had somehow got hold of the "realism" of things, and that religion was an "extra." Now religion can never be an "extra," and until man's scientific knowledge and religious experience are seen to be complementary and not exclusive, he can never find the peace of complete integration. (I must make clear that here I have broadly summarised, not reported, Dr. Raven's conclusions. I hope I do them no injustice.)

There was no reason, says Dr. Raven, why the conflict between religion and science should have come about. Before the Darwin bombshell was thrown, many developments of knowledge had been quietly incorporated into religious belief, and no harm done. This was undoubtedly so. He does not mention, though it seems to me a good point, the undoubted belief of early Christians that the world would soon be consumed as a garment upon the Second Coming. This belief, completely unscientific, must have had profound consequences for the minds of those who held it. Nevertheless, it was in the course of time quietly packed away, and religion took no harm.

The fact advanced by Darwin, that man's beginning was more remote than people had generally believed, does not seem to me more startling than the fact that his end would be

more remote and altogether different from what an earlier generation had held. Yet the one change in belief was quietly integrated into religious thought; the other brought about the schism that is the main subject of Dr. Raven's book. Dr. Raven thinks that had it not been for the intervention of Samuel Wilberforce, the Bishop of Oxford, such opposition as there was to Darwin's views would have come not from the Church, but from Darwin's fellow-scientists.

Be that as it may, there the schism now is; and the point is, how can it be healed? Science, says Dr. Raven, has, to many people, come to mean only such knowledge as can be treated by weight and measurement, and "the damage that has been done to man's intellectual welfare by this over-rigid differentiation between 'science' in the narrow sense and other subjects of enquiry and research can hardly be over-estimated. It has led to a glorifying of departmental and specialised studies and to consequent rivalries and snobbishnesses, to the anatomising of life, the consequent destruction of mental and social integrity, and the disappearance of integrating and unifying principles alike in philosophy and in religion."

HUMAN ENQUIRY

He hopes this is a temporary estrangement, and holds that it is in any case "quite foreign to the true relationship between science and theology." Boyle and Newton, he reminds us, "spent more energy upon theological enquiries than upon chemistry and physics." The whole business of human enquiry is one and indivisible: "to explain to other human beings the significance of existence as man experiences it." To this enquiry, scientist, historian and theologian may all contribute, but the enquiry cannot be confined merely to terms of mechanism. That is "inadequate in dealing with life and intolerable when applied to human relationships... Personality itself, the actual living person, would seem to be the only medium competent to express and explain to persons their universe of experience."

A great deal in Dr. Raven's plea

will go home to the hearts of many who are dissatisfied with the dusty answer that science, dissociated from personality, makes to their questioning.

SCIENCE, RELIGION

AND THE FUTURE

By Dr. C. E. Raven
(Cambridge University Press, 7s. 6d.)

CAMBRIDGE

RETROSPECT

By Dr. T. R. Glover
(Cambridge University Press, 6s.)

WITHIN THE CITY WALL

By Margaret
Mann Phillips
(Cambridge University Press, 6s.)

SEVEN WINTERS

By Elizabeth Bowen
(Longmans, 3s. 6d.)

church maintaining its own armies and backing the armies of secular princes. It is true that the resources which science now manipulates make war more dreadful and destructive than ever before; but that is another matter.

The fact is that the weapons of war have always been as terrible as it was within the power of science at any given time to make them. The point to be settled concerning war is, is it at any time right to wage it? Those who hold that it is not, must base their objection on the fact that war is wrong, not that, at a particular moment, it is unusually destructive. The problem of war goes deeper, I think, than Dr. Raven here appears to perceive. The wars of religion have been as bitter and continuous as those which, he suggests, flow directly from the schism between religion and science.

LOOKING BACK

I have read three books this week made up of backward glances. First, there is the late Dr. T. R. Glover's *Cambridge Retrospect* (Cambridge University Press, 6s.). Here the backward look is a long one indeed, for Dr. Glover, before coming to Cambridge as he knew it, both as student and teacher, outlines the history of the university. What mighty consequences may follow upon a brawl! It was in 1209 that a row between students and "townees" in Oxford went so far as the deaths of several students. The place became too hot for comfort; there was a great migration; some of those who cleared out came to Cambridge, and from their dwelling there the university gradually developed.

And what a hand chance has in these matters! It was only by a hair's breadth that Northampton did not become a university seat. Not long after the exodus to Cambridge there was another sanguinary brawl at Oxford, and this time students fled to Northampton, "which, for a quarter of a century, could boast, more or less, a university of its own." The scholars, alas! in 1264 took a hand in resisting Henry III when he besieged the town. The King's writers ordered the "entire cessation of the University of Northampton."

THE SIGNIFICANT MAN

Dr. Glover deplores that, though there were brilliant lecturers at Cambridge in his youth, he was not sent to them. A man was taught in his own college. He adds: "With years I am more and more clear that the significant man does more for a pupil by his mere personality than a dozen lectures full of useful information dictated by an ordinary person, however correct." This is very true. The great educator is the man from whom the pupil catches in his little dish the overflow of enthusiasm or dedication. How well one knows the converse type of mind of which Dr. Glover here gives examples! There was a certain professor of Latin who used to castigate Lewis and Short, the compilers of a Latin dictionary. "Impudent fellows!" he would say. "When they say a word is rare, I write *not* in the margin. Why, they dare to say that *adjuvatorum* is rare. From Theodore Priscian alone I have gleaned 740 instances." Maybe, but how does it extend my knowledge of Dickens, or help me to convey to others my love of him, if I know how many times he uses the word donkeys in *David Copperfield*?

I suppose the existence of too many of these queer sticks, arid in

personality, useless as educators, had something to do with the demand for the "democratisation of education," which Dr. Glover says is a "great dream; but, when you wake, it is too often a sort of mass production." He had had much experience of educational methods, here and in America, and (we are so often told American education is better than ours) his view is worth hearing. "I have seen a good deal of American college life, East, West and Central; and in spite of all the charm and courtesy of American hospitality as you so often meet it, I feel the balance of advantage is with our own youth; their minds are less childish, their humour less commonplace, their manners better. The English home is a more real thing; the English public school, with all its limitations, is better than the very different 'public school' of America; the standards of education seem to me to be silder."

A YOUNG ARTIST

Another looker-back is Mrs. Margaret Mann Phillips, whose book *Within the City Wall* (Cambridge University Press, 6s.) recalls her daily thoughts and doings as a 12-year-old child in York between March and November in the last year of the last war.

The narrator's father was a far from prosperous clergyman of the Church of England who was known to take off his own boots and hand them to a tramp. The household comprised also a mother and an elder brother. Justice is done to all these, but the triumph of the book is the actuality of the picture which emerges of the narrator herself. It is the picture of a child with a busy practical day-to-day life, filled with social visiting and dish-washing and lectern-polishing; but with, also, an unusually vivid life of the imagination in the background. This finds expression chiefly in the writing of a mediaeval romance, long extracts from which are given in this book. I sincerely commend *Within the City Wall* as an exceptionally sympathetic picture of the emergent phases of an artist's mind.

IRISH CHILDHOOD

Finally, there is Elizabeth Bowen's *Seven Winters* (Longmans, 3s. 6d.). The winters of the first seven years of the author's life were spent in her parents' house in Dublin. Here she tells us of shopping, dancing-classes, governesses, visiting relatives and so on. I am not quite convinced that the maturity of later thought has not had a part in shaping the book. I felt with Mrs. Phillips's book that the child, as she existed at the time that was recalled, was presented faithfully and without touching up. This is true of most here written of the under-seven Elizabeth Bowen; but occasionally I feel that it is not true.

I will give only one instance. I do not think any child under seven would have felt like this about the inside of a church. (Note particularly the expressions "august and rational" and "honourable frankness.") "The interior, with its clear sombreness, sane proportions, polished woodwork and brasswork and aisles upon which confident feet rang, had authority—here one could feel a presence, were it only the presence of an idea. It emphasised what was at once august and rational in man's relations with God. . . . There was an honourable frankness in the tone in which we rolled out the General Confession."

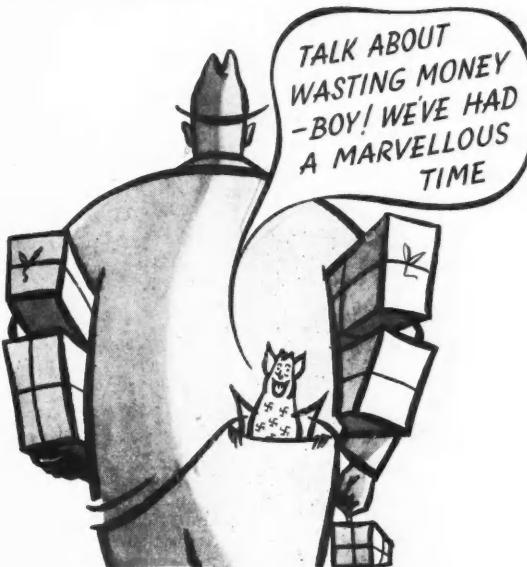
This, surely, is not "the child's-eye scale" of which the publishers speak.



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PHOTOGRAPHS DENES

Spot crepe, mustard, coral or tan and white, with long bishop's sleeves and a skirt gathered all round on to a waist yoke.
Fortnum and Mason.

(Right) A jacket, tailored like a tweed, over a short-sleeved dress with a white pique collar and bow tie. The print is navy and white, the sailor white pique. Debenham and Freebody.

THE print tailormade is one of the most attractive of the war-time fashions, easy to wear, good for most occasions on a warm day, so good in fact that it has become a uniform for off-duty. Jackets to these suits are long, covering the hips, and as plain as a tweed, with small, neat, rounded revers. Dresses are short-sleeved and fitted to the waist as closely as the paper on the wall; so they do not disturb the line of the jacket anywhere. This is done by wide, fitted waistbands that dip slightly and fit the dress snugly into the small of the back. The general effect is to drop the waistline a fraction. Fullness is often put in below the patch pockets of the dress so that once again the tailored jacket can fit over without a wrinkle. Pleats are stitched down over the hips with the same end in view. These outfits are especially smart in two tones—carnation red and white, or cornflower blue and white, worn with a white hat, bag and crochet gloves and a buttonhole of cornflowers or a dark red carnation, or with a flippant little flower toque and tulle veiling streaming out behind. The tiny flowered hats are a hundred times better with the hair up so that there is a smooth severe hairline at the back.

The pansy print, with the flower heads arranged as dots, is a favourite for these tailored dresses and jackets, and comes in bright pastels with the design in white. Navy and white dotted crepe suits are seen

The Print Tailormade

about a lot in London, sometimes as a dress and jacket, sometimes as a tailor-made with a white blouse. Nine times out of ten they have a flash of red somewhere—red belt, gloves, or posy. The ice-blue prints patterned all over with a black or nigger livery are pretty and gay. Finnegans show them as longish jackets with three-quarter sleeves over plain short-sleeved dresses.

The print coat-frock with long sleeves is another styling note of this summer. Women are finding that a long-sleeved summer frock is more generally useful in town than one with short, when it is without its own jacket. Fortnum and Mason are showing these prints cut on the same straight, fitted, tailored lines as their coat-frocks in checked woolen suitings. Designs are neat and conventional, grounds dark. A crepe with a tobacco-brown ground, traced all over with a delicate white pattern of skyscrapers, buttons down the front, has a tailored open neckline and plain bracelet-length sleeves. This is made in black and white as well. Fortnum's also show the long-sleeved shirt-frock in dotted crepe—a splendid buying proposition with its long full sleeves, shirt top and skirt gathered all round. Bianca Mosca shows the same kind of tailored print with



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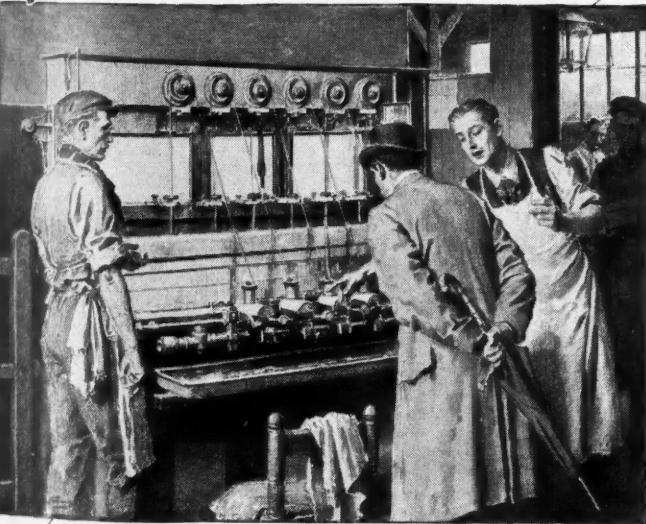
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rayon was made available to the public. Viewed from present-day standards, these first rayon materials seem but poor travesties of the lovely supple, shimmering fabrics so popular before the war. It is one of to-day's necessary hardships that Courtaulds rayon is scarce, but with the return of Peace, Courtaulds rayons will again be obtainable in even greater variety than before. In addition, new developments in other spheres are being perfected to add to the amenities of modern living.

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long sleeves in her collection at Jacqmar's. A navy crépe is patterned with row upon row of pink and grey flowers, some large, some small, and the dress has pleats in the skirt, a yoke moulding it to the waist, and bishop's sleeves. A black crépe, patterned all over with vivid turquoise leaves, has its fullness placed in the front as two groups of unpressed pleats, an absolutely plain neckline that allows for pearls, or a bead necklace, a collar, clips or flowers, and an amusing belt, black except for a turquoise piece in the centre-front that ties with turquoise and black ribbon bows.

Mosca makes berets for her prints, black crinoline berets with crisp white lace frilling emerging at one side, white jersey berets and swathed turbans, folded chiffon berets. These are all sophisticated town hats, as are the flower caps perched on the forehead, shown by both Strassner and Erik. A floppy pink cabbage rose, flanked by tiny massed field flowers, will be attached to a tiny disc of straw or stitched



Chip straw, for a summer tailor-made, has a flower-pot crown and a narrow, rolled brim. Gorrings.

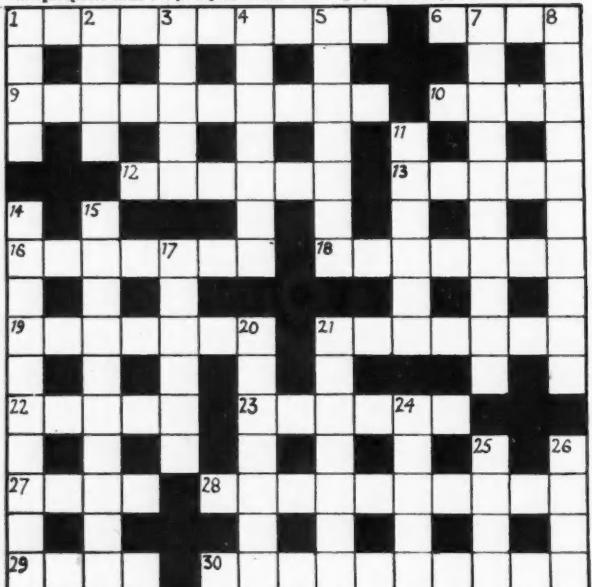
Fortnum and Mason will stencil your name on a flowered square.

laced shoes left at Burberry's—brown linen piped with yellow or natural, navy with red, and straw colour with thick contrasting soles. All these are broken ranges, mostly in small sizes only. The Utility lisle stockings can be bought in most of the big stores now, cost 3s. 5d. a pair, come in the four excellent shades agreed upon by the trade as a whole, are fully fashioned, a good length and durable. They will make the problem of making coupons last out considerably easier. Utility Brevits are another good buying proposition—low-heeled walking shoes in reversed calf with square toes and a ridge and a seam down the front. They are made in navy and russet brown with a brown leather heel.

P. JOYCE REYNOLDS.

CROSSWORD No. 698

A prize of two guineas will be awarded for the first correct solution opened. Solutions should be addressed (in a closed envelope) "Crossword No. 698, COUNTRY LIFE, 2-10, Tavistock Street, Covent Garden, London, W.C.2," and must reach this office not later than the first post on the morning of Thursday, June 17, 1943.



Name.....

Address.....

SOLUTION TO No. 697. The winner of this Crossword, the clues of which appeared in the issue of June 4, will be announced next week.

ACROSS. 1, Gingerbread; 9, Rooms; 10, Love for Love; 11, Aisle; 12, Lying; 13, Broom; 17, Rue; 18, Snob; 19, Domes; 21, Hairy; 22, Appui; 23, Sofia; 26, Hand; 27, Sea; 28, Fetch; 30, Haste; 33, Usher; 35, Antagonists; 36, Etern; 37, Cloth of Gold. DOWN. 2, Irony; 3, Green; 4, Root; 5, Ruler; 6, Dream; 7, Pots and pans; 8, Asses' bridge; 12, Lighthouses; 13, Indian chief; 14, Greys; 15, Bed; 16, One; 20, Sarah; 24, Owe; 25, Ash; 28, Franc; 29, Chant; 31, Aping; 32, Total; 34, Polo.

tulle, or two or three red roses rest on a minute cap of green leaves. The prettiest shady hats have shallow crowns nicked in each side with a bow and are white. Mushroom-shaped straws require the hair drawn smoothly up into their crowns. They are generally black and a fine pedal straw or felt.

ALL kinds of charming accessories are about in the shops for the summer dresses. Some of the prettiest summer gloves are at Peter Robinson's, hand crochet cottons in all colours and white. They are wrist-length, cost 18s. 4d. and one coupon, and can be made to match up to frocks. Each one is a slightly different design. Hard-wearing Utility peccary gloves in chamois yellow colour are made with gauntlets machine-stitched all round. White panama handbags at Harvey Nichol's are shaped like an envelope with plain rolled handles. They are exactly right for the man, tailored summer prints which are white and one colour. Circular bags, crocheted in white, navy and black cotton, match coarse crochet gloves. Marshall and Snelgrove show these. There are a few linen sandals and

Burberry's—brown linen piped with yellow or natural, navy with red, and straw colour with thick contrasting soles. All these are broken ranges, mostly in small sizes only. The Utility lisle stockings can be bought in most of the big stores now, cost 3s. 5d. a pair, come in the four excellent shades agreed upon by the trade as a whole, are fully fashioned, a good length and durable. They will make the problem of making coupons last out considerably easier. Utility Brevits are another good buying proposition—low-heeled walking shoes in reversed calf with square toes and a ridge and a seam down the front. They are made in navy and russet brown with a brown leather heel.

P. JOYCE REYNOLDS.

ACROSS

1. Equine orchestras (10)
6. Strange to relate when the dragon's there it doesn't bite! (4)
9. They go straight up hill and down dale (two words, 5, 5)
10. Each has a pain (4)
11. One hopes to be, when undergoing (1 down) (6)
13. Eat out (5)
16. More mannerly (7)
18. Set in motion (7)
19. Make it a tree in another form (7)
21. He promised to light an ever-burning candle (7)
22. "O! it is excellent To have a —'s strength, but it is tyrannous To use it like a —."—Shakespeare (5)
23. Coral reefs (6)
27. Floral flag. My eye! (4)
28. "It's on at ten" (anagr.) (10)
29. Would it fly in the Eagle Squadron? (4)
30. The herbage conspires (two words, 5, 5)

DOWN

1. Ecclesiastical in France, the remedy's in England (4)
2. Metrical frost (4)
3. What many a thing turns on (5)
4. Cock-a-doodle-doo! (7)
5. The last unaspirated nag in the team (7)
7. If you catch the train in this it will be by the skin of your teeth! (three words, 4, 2, 4)
8. Old and young, the Hanoverians found them troublesome (10)
11. Felix very domesticated (two words, 3, 3)
14. "The only pretty ring time" (10)
15. You'll have to make a change here (10)
17. Drinks to health (6)
20. Doer (7)
21. Leo's lady (7)
24. Illuminated (two words, 3, 2)
25. A London district (4)
26. The moon in Oxford waters (—)

The winner of Crossword No. 696 is
Lady Beaumont,
Stavordale Priory, Wincanton,
Somerset.


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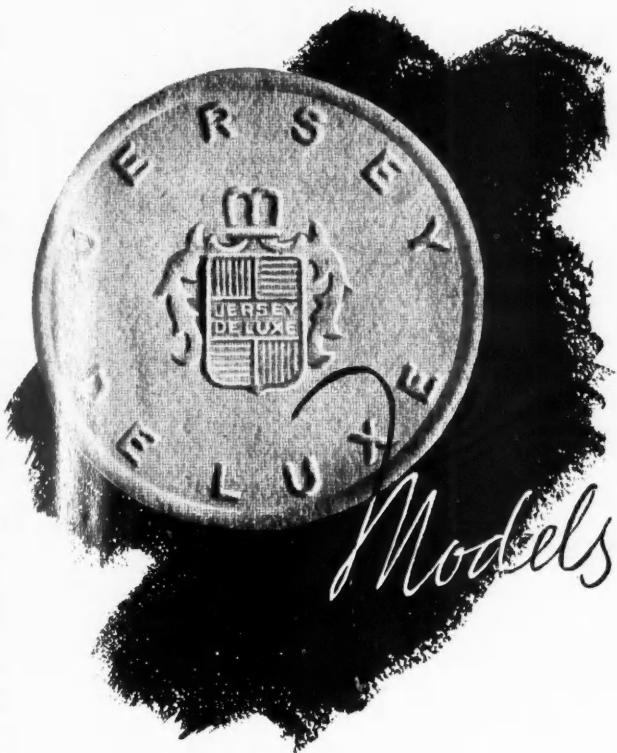
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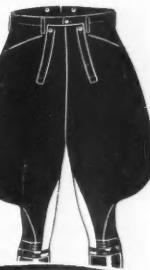
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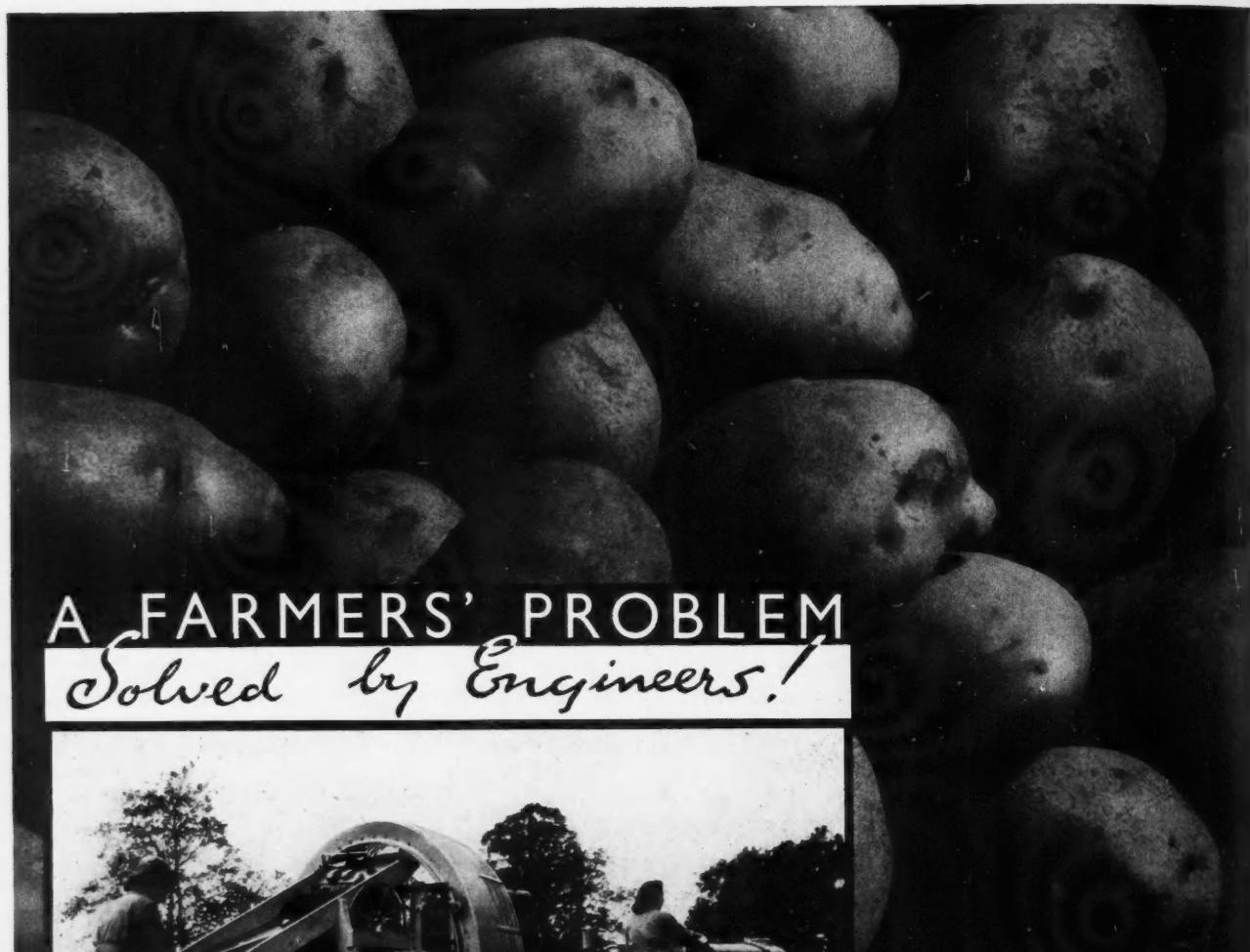
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ever—can be driven by a power take off from the tractor or by a 2 h.p. motor mounted on the frame.

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ground or worn by grit, dirt or stones. The Helix has been designed for hard use. In long service it will need the minimum of replacements—which, if ever required will be readily available—and no maintenance.

In the issue of *Country Life* dated February 5th a preliminary announcement referred to the development work then proceeding on the Helix Potato Harvester and invited farmers concerned in large-scale potato production to investigate the possibilities of the machine for their lands. The remarkable response from influential farmers all over the British Isles confirmed the designers in their view of the urgent need for a reliable machine to handle the nation's enormous potato crop. Encouraged by the serious and widespread interest, they pressed on with their development work so that recently they have been able to invite enquirers to witness demonstrations of the harvester in action. Again the response has been amazing. Government experts, technicians, farmers from nearly every agricultural county and Pressmen have witnessed and devised trials to test the performance of the Helix under varying conditions and in differing types of soil.

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